SATURDAY NIGHT

DESERTED FAMILIES: OUR SECRET SHAME

See Page 11

Mind Your Own Business

By MONA CLARK

DECEMBER 1, 1951 VOL. 67, NO. 8

10c

LETTERS

Better Humor

I FIND your magazine thought-provoking and interesting . . . Margaret M. Foulds' letter in SN Oct. 20 issue touched a responsive chord in me, regarding not only the Canadian sense of humor but the general idea of what constitutes a joke, in all areas north of the Rio Grande.

The "good old American" seems to believe there are but two kinds of humor worth paying attention to: something smutty; or something to ridicule and someone to insult and humiliate, especially someone who is an outsider (and therefore "inferior").

The Latin is able to tell a joke on himself without losing his dignity. The German's humor is robust, in which he manages to laugh with the butt of the joke instead of at him. The Englishman's humor is subtle; he can tell the most preposterously humorous story with such a sober expression that one wonders if he sees the joke himself, which, perhaps, is why so many people believe "the English have no sense of humor." The jokes of the Scandinavian are impersonal; he can put on an amazing amount of verbal buffoonery without stepping on anyone's toes. The old Westerner's jokes had a hidden compliment. But they all seem to be giving way to the present trend to the joke that hits the other fellow —and hard.

Perhaps a proper amount of ostracism would help eliminate this trend, and restore a decent sense of humor to the American (in which I include the Canadian) scene.

Evanston, Ill. WALTER R. KAUFMAN

Good Job

I FEEL it is about time I wrote another letter to SATURDAY NIGHT. When the paper changed over to its present form I wrote a rather sombre obituary to my old friend, which I had enjoyed reading for so many years. I feared it was falling into line with other current sheets like *Time*, of which I felt we had enough. At present I repent of my fears. I think SN is doing a magnificent job as a Canadian journal. It has adopted the appealing notes of the more popular but has avoided the offensive ones.

Toronto, Ont. WILLARD BREWING

Cats for Sale

THE COLUMN in the November 17 issue, *The Lighter Side*, entitled "On a Falling Market," reminds me of a story of a friend of mine who was faced with the same problem as columnist Mary Lowrey Ross—namely, how to dispose of unwanted kittens.

My friend was a newspaperman, and could insert advertisements free of charge in the paper he worked for. When a proud mother cat presented him with a batch of kittens, he would compose an appealing little ad about "soft, furry kittens — ideal as pets," adding in small type that anyone who wanted a kitten could claim same at his address by paying for the ad.

So many people accepted that he soon ran out of kittens. So he canvassed the neighborhood for unwanted ones, and soon built himself up a profitable little sideline, clearing for himself from each "customer" the price of the advertisement.

Toronto, Ont. WALTER JOHNSON

Calberta and Montanaska

PERHAPS you will be interested in knowing that John R. Walker's article on British Calberta in Oct. 13 issue inspired us out here in Montana.

Enclosed is a tear sheet from the Lewiston *Daily News* which discloses our hopes and ambitions for "Montanaska" (Montana and Alaska).

Thanks much for the inspiration. I enjoy SATURDAY NIGHT each week.

Lewiston, Mont. KEN BYERLY

Sir Dan Godfrey

IN YOUR article "Maestro of the Oompah" it is rather surprising to learn that *Arthur* Godfrey founded the Bournemouth Symphony.

The gentleman to whom the author is referring is Sir *Dan* Godfrey who, for a great many years, conducted this orchestra and made it famous, though I believe it was founded by his father, also Dan. Possibly, however, in those days, long before my time, it may only have been known as the "Municipal Band," not having obtained the status of a Symphony.

E. M. BACCHUS

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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BEHIND THE SCENES

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE: SATURDAY NIGHT re-introduces a popular feature of pre-war years. Centred in the magazine will be a 16-page Christmas Books Supplement, devoted to a review of the literary output of the past year and books of current interest, feature reviews and handy listings . . . The editors have prepared an article on Conn Smythe, the man who has brought hockey in Canada to new heights as a profitable business venture, as a finely adjusted medium of entertainment, and a sports influence—for good, bad or indifferent—extending across the nation . . . Maritimes novelist Thomas Raddall writes a colorful account of politician-and-journalist Joseph Howe on the anniversary of his birth . . . How have Dr. W. E. Blatz's theories and practice of Child Care turned out after 25 years? Dora Conover makes an interesting report . . . J. A. Rhind, Treasurer of the National Life Assurance Company, helps you answer the question "Rent or Buy? Today's Housing Problem." . . . Picture pages of gift suggestions in the Women's section.

COVER: One of Canada's white hopes for the Olympic ski trials to be held in Norway early in 1952 is talented JOANNE HEWSON of Montreal. She will probably be wearing her lucky red headband, but more important, she will have a big reserve of the courage and daring that has made her one of the top female skiers on this continent. She will need it, for the tough Norwegian terrain will give Canada's skiers one of their hardest tests. See Page 14.—*Photo by Sue Spencer.*

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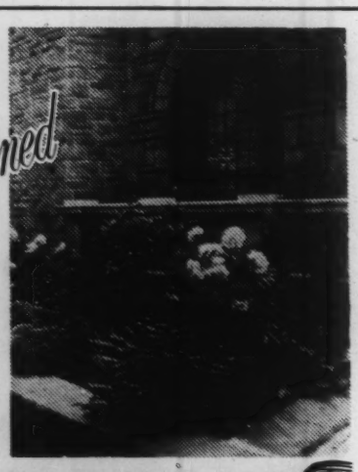

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OTTAWA VIEW

STATISTICS WITHOUT TEARS

by Michael Barkway

AN UNCOMMONLY interesting lot of statistics invite speculation about where the Canadian economy is heading this winter. I've been trying to put them into a neat package in the shape of a crystal ball. It's clouded, but some blurred outlines emerge.

First, here's the evidence on the reduction of consumer sales. Retail sales were 12 per cent higher in the first nine months of this year than last year; but that's in dollar items. It indicates how much people were paying rather than how much they were buying. In terms of volume, retail sales were lower this year than last: 1 per cent lower in the nine months, and 10 per cent lower in the month of September. (For statistics fans the Dominion Bureau of Statistics made these calculations for SATURDAY NIGHT by correcting the value of sales by the commodities index in the cost-of-living index.)

The amount of goods people bought has declined month by month from January to October this year, in comparison with last year. January's sales were 12.7 per cent above January 1950; March was still 7 per cent above last year. June was 3 per cent below; August 7 per cent below, September 10 per cent below.

The question which remains is whether this year's sales were abnormally low or last year's abnormally high. The great Korean buying splurge, after all, was getting under way in September last year. It carried through until the end of March this year. No doubt some manufacturers and traders reaped a good harvest while it lasted. But most of us were worrying about the growing wave of inflation. We couldn't have gone on at that rate without getting into trouble. When Abbott's experts prepared this year's budget, they were deliberately trying to take the heat out of the buying splurge. As it has turned out, they seem to have been pulling with the current.

SINCE, however, last fall and winter were clearly abnormal, it's interesting to compare this year's consumer buying with 1949. In the first nine months, goods sold this year were 4.5 per cent above 1949 (in volume, not value). This of course includes the first three months when this year's buying splurge was on, and 1949 was dragging a bit. But in the March-September period, 1951 sales were just ahead of 1949. Which, I think, suggests that, in spite of the difficulties of some industries, we have not been doing so badly this year. If manufacturers and retailers had found themselves able to respond to the reduction in demand with some more general reductions in price, we might have seen a remarkable difference this year.

Second, external trade. I've grown sceptical of the newspaper headlines which appear every month saying "Canada's trade at new record". The new record is almost a foregone conclusion in dollar terms, prices being what they are. But this time the headline writers are right. In terms of constant dollars we did export more, and we did import more, in the first nine months of 1951 than in any previous postwar year. The DBS put the nine-month trade figures into terms of constant 1948 dollars. On that basis exports in the nine months of 1951 came to $2,415 million. The previous high was 1947 at $2,211 million. Imports in nine months of 1951 on the same basis came to $2,617 million, the previous high again being 1947 at $2,193 million.

So both imports and exports are up in volume as well as price. But the real increase in imports is much greater than that in exports. This is the increase which we are covering with borrowed capital. The money that pays for this import surplus will have to be paid back some time. The hope and belief is that it is going into productive capital works which will enable us to pay back our debts.

Third, and most important in human terms, is the employment situation. It reflects all the worries which were being aired in the early part of this year—six or nine months too soon. Some of the consumer-goods industries are laying off men or putting them on part time. Unless the trend changes it will reinforce the usual seasonal tendency towards a peak of unemployment in February. On the other hand defence industries are looking for workers, and they will want more as the winter wears on and their production gets rolling.

The problem is to convert the surplus labor from short-time consumer industries to meet the shortage of labor in defence plants. If men were statistics, you could balance them off pretty well. The trouble is that the men looking for jobs are often in the wrong places and have not the right skills. It looks as though this winter will require all the ingenuity of employers and provincial and federal governments to square off the spare labor with the spare jobs. It may mean schemes to re-train workers for new trades. It may mean assisted transportation to new areas. And that raises the housing problem. If you solve all these, you still have the human factor that men with families don't want to uproot them and move to new places. This is one of the Canadian problems for this winter.

NATO Again

WITH Pearson, Abbott and Claxton away at Rome for the NATO meeting, and Gardiner attending the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the Government front bench has been looking a little thin.

Once again, the Atlantic Council has a pretty open field for discussion without many previously arranged decisions to ratify. It had been hoped that the new "contractual arrange-

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ments" with Germany would be ready; but those negotiations have proved very sticky. It had also been hoped to sew up the Middle East Command; but Egypt has set that one back. Most important of all it was hoped to get final recommendations from the "Wise Men Committee" which is trying to reconcile military demands with economic possibilities. There must be a report from Averill Harriman and his colleagues; but it's doubtful if it can be final. This will have a bearing on General Eisenhower's requests.

Indications are that the General is putting the heat on to get troops on the ground more quickly. He's been disturbed, it seems, that American arms are not rolling into Europe faster; and he's pressing for a speed-up next year even if it does interfere a little with longer-range plans.

Pearson is chairman of the Council this time, and he makes a first-rate chairman. He won't be bothered by Canadian newspapermen. If other delegations judge Canada's interest in NATO by the press coverage, they will find us something short of enthusiastic. It does not look as though there will be a single Canadian reporter covering the meeting.

Combines Legislation

THE Parliamentary Committee on resale-price maintenance has been trying to find out why the present Combines Act has to be changed in order to stop undesirable price-fixing. It has been given a two-fold answer.

1. Under the present law it is necessary to prove an "actual or tacit contract, agreement or arrangement" to fix prices. But resale-price maintenance doesn't depend on agreement; it depends on the unilateral action of a manufacturer telling the retailer what his price should be. Any trade ring which wants to kill competition has only to induce the manufacturer to fix prices. Until the law is changed he can do so.

2. It is also necessary under the present act to prove that the fixed mark-up is "detrimental to the public interest". But the essence of the McQuarrie Committee's report, and of the case against resale-prices maintenance, is that fixed margins which eliminate competition at the retail level are *per se* against the public interest. Therefore, it would be silly to have to prove it in each case before the courts.

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BOOKS ON ASCETIC LIFE

Understanding by Contemplation

by B. K. Sandwell

ASCETICISM is so completely the opposite of that exclusive concern with the things of this world which is the supreme vice of our "Western" generation, that it is not surprising that, now that the consequences of the vice are becoming apparent, there is a strong revival of interest in the ascetic life and practice. There is a turning away from the conviction that the end of life is to acquire more and more goods, and a return to the older conviction that the end of life is to attain to ultimate truth, in other words, to know God.

The result of this change in the direction of interest is, among other things, a considerable outpouring of books on the ascetic and contemplative life. It is a life whose aim is not to learn facts nor to acquire riches, nor indeed to *do* anything, but rather to understand. That understanding is reached, not by action, but by contemplation and the rules and teachings of the contemplative orders are receiving more attention in English-speaking countries than has been the case since the days of the great English mystic poets.

One of the most "modern" (not modernistic) works of this kind is to be found in contemporary Roman Catholic literature, and one which will interest many contemplative Protestants, is "The Ascent to Truth" by Thomas Merton, a well known author who belongs to the Cistercian Order (McLeod, 4.50). It is "modern" because of its assertion of the importance of reason in the ascetic's life. "The soul of a man who is mature in Christian ascetism is like the well-trained ear of a musician, sensitive to the slightest modulations of pitch in a voice or instrument. The mediocre ascetic is one who, morally speaking, never knows when he is flat. Eccentric mortifications are attempts to sing truer than the pitch that has been given by God."

THE BOOK is based on the teachings of St. John of the Cross, a 16th century Carmelite and poet, but it owes a good deal also to the two Maritains and to Mgr. Charles Journet of the University of Fribourg, author of "The Dark Knowledge of God." It is intended as an answer to "the sudden interest of Americans in the contemplative life," and an enlargement of the dictum of Pope Pius XH that "those who presume that the world can be saved by what has rightly been called the 'heresy of action' must be made to exercise better judgment." But it is also directed strongly against the Blaise Pascal of the "Lettres Provinciales" and the Jansenist associations, and in favor of the later Pascal of the "Pensées," those amazingly brilliant notes "in defence of the Catholic faith against the rationalism which was already prevalent in his time," which owe much of their effectiveness to their author's having almost succumbed to that rationalism.

Simone Weil, whose "L'Attente de Dieu" is now available in English as "Waiting on God" (British Book Service, $3), was a young teacher of philosophy in France who died in 1943, at the age of 34, after a life of almost incredible self-abnegation. For some years she leaned towards Communism, into which she imported her own mysticism and need for devotion. She could never bring herself to accept any institutionalized church, although her best work is to be found in letters to Father Perrin, a Dominican of Marseilles. Her view seems to be summed up in the sentence: "God is present in religious practices, when they are pure, just as he is present in our neighbor and in the beauty of the world; in the same way and not any more." She tells Father Perrin that the state of the world demands saints of a new kind of saintliness, which will be "not bound by so much as a thread to any created thing, unless it be to creation in its totality"—not bound even to the Church; and this universality, which could formerly be implicit, must now be fully implicit. Much of what she feels is obviously, like much in all current French thinking and feeling, a direct product of the agony through which France has passed, and which began long before 1939.

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Simone Weil would have difficulty in assessing as genuine religion the "ultimates" of Burmese Buddhism as explained by Robert Lawson Slater in "Paradox and Nirvana" (Gage, $4.40). Mr. Slater thinks that "the explicit recognition of the significance of religious paradox is only a recent development, due largely to the influence of Kierkegaard," a statement which seems slightly unjust to the Athanasian Creed. Nirvana, it seems, need not be interpreted as annihilation or nothingness: it is a paradox containing both nothingness and a very substantial somethingness.

Basil Matthews in "Forward Through the Ages" (Friendship Press, New York, $2.75) studies the whole process of the expansion of Christianity throughout the world. It is a very rapid though well informed survey, which brings us to 1800 in 110 pages and leaves another 140 for the modern missionary period, in which the author concentrates pretty strongly on the Protestant churches and rebukes the Church of Rome for allowing itself to be "paganized" in Latin America. Within these limitations the book is a very useful popular compendium.

A popular handbook to the Bible is "Your Bible and You" by Charles R. Erdman of Princeton (Winston, $3). It is disappointing for its omissions. Dr. Erdman recommends a proper selection of commentaries and expositions, but gives no hint of his own preferences in that large and bewildering field. There is practically no aid to the student who boggles at the figurative language of Revelation, and the Song of Solomon is left open to a free choice among its many possible (and impossible) interpretations. There is a good but brief chapter on revelation and inspiration, but no account of the process by which the present canon came to be established.

My John

"A British child specialist said yesterday 'spanking children may be necessary, but it is a confession of failure on the part of the parent.' Sir James Spence, professor of child health at the University of Durham, England, said he had never found any need to spank any of his five children."

—Canadian Press item.

WHEN John, my son and likely heir,
Spread honey on my favorite chair,
Swiped candy from the local store
And nailed my slippers to the floor—
All this within the trifling span
Of seven days, then man to man
We chatted of his errant ways
And he was good for seven days.
That time expired, he quite forgot
The lessons I assumed I'd taught.
He tied a can to puss's tail
And opened all my pints of ale.
With none too gentle grasp I caught
him
And warmed his adolescent bottom.
Though what we went through makes
me wince
He hasn't given trouble since.
Although my failure I confess,
The spanking was a huge success.

—J.E.P.

A PRESIDENT AND A PIG

Abraham Lincoln, an astute lawyer and debater, once argued with a friend that there was no such thing as a disinterested, unselfish act. As they talked, they travelled in an old buggy through pouring rain along a muddy, rutted road. Shortly they passed a small pig caught in an old rail fence, squealing for dear life. Lincoln drove on. Then, changing his mind, he jumped down, released the wretched animal and climbed back into the buggy, soggy wet and muddy. "There", said his friend, "in spite of your fine logic I win my point. Why get out in the mud and rain when that silly pig would have wriggled his way free anyhow?" "It was a selfish act," Lincoln replied, "If I hadn't released him his squeal would have echoed in my dreams and I wouldn't have slept a wink tonight. He might have wriggled free but I wouldn't have known it." Similarly, saving can be called a selfish act – selfish but wise. Saving gives a sense of individual security, free of financial worries.

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EDITORIALS

Big Powers Spoil Hopeful Initiative

THE exchange of rival peace and disarmament proposals at the United Nations Assembly has clearly not been much of a success. It is a thousand pities, because there were germs of a really profitable initiative in the "Big Three" proposals. Mr. Vyshinsky has been as unhelpful as he could well have been. But the Western powers were also markedly unsuccessful. The U.S. disarmament offer had much better features than most Western comment has suggested. But the way it was handled seemed designed to conceal the virtues it had.

The U.S. proposition at the opening of this UN Assembly could have been taken, and may have been intended, as more than propaganda. But the way it was presented inevitably led to the conclusion that the Western powers had decided to copy Russian tactics and use the Assembly, in their turn, as a place to win propaganda advantage. Since most of the Western world thus regarded the U.S. initiative we can hardly blame Mr. Vyshinsky for reaching the same conclusion. And if the West uses the UN as a propaganda forum it invites, and will certainly get, propaganda speeches in reply.

The one great merit of the U.S. initiative on this occasion was to suggest a renewed American interest in diplomacy. The one great danger is that, having got the rebuff they almost asked for, the U.S. Administration will again retire into a shell of hopelessness. It is not by an all-embracing gesture, it is not in the first place by talking about disarmament, that the West may hope to achieve a tolerable *modus vivendi* with the Russians. It is by an exercise of skilful, and probably secret, diplomacy such as Washington does not yet seem to have conceived. Mr. Churchill may show some greater aptitude for the task, though his inclination towards the dramatic is not a particularly good augury.

We would rather put our faith in the diplomatic experience of men like Mr. Eden and our own Mr. Pearson. Patience, skill, and again patience are the virtues required of Western diplomacy at the present time.

Case for Solidarity

IT WILL not be long before Egypt, defeated by Western solidarity in its attempt to undermine the British tenure of the vital Suez Canal bases, tries to divide the Western powers again by raising the question of the French régime in Morocco. This manoeuvre at the United Nations Assembly is shrewdly calculated. It is designed to appeal to the open and lamentable Anglo-French differences about policy in the Arab world and to the congenial North American feeling against colonialism. A Western split on this subject might have disastrous consequences. The French are determined to keep it off the UN agenda, but they are worried lest this determination be interpreted as an admission of guilt in Morocco.

Actually the French Government would welcome a UN enquiry into its Moroccan régime. It believes that the results it has achieved are so far ahead of the social achievements of Egypt or any other Arab country that the Western world could only applaud. But the UN is not an assembly of the Western world. It contains the Russians, always ready to pose as the champions of that nationalism which they are the first to suppress.

The Western world cannot afford any more bogus questions of this kind. The specious appeal to Arab and Eastern nationalism is dangerous because it lends force to a sentimental appeal which bears no relation to the facts of the case. The Western powers have probably leaned too much, rather than too little, toward the sentimental against the practical. As the Sudan currently shows, a civilized colonialism does more—in real terms—for the native people than the nationalist regime of a small privileged class such as governs Egypt.

At this point in history sentimentalism about undeveloped and under-civilized countries can only play into Russian hands and delay the development of backward countries. The UN need not invite Russian propaganda moves in Asia or Africa.

A CHILLING NORTH ATLANTIC BREEZE

Retrospect on Royal Tour

IT MAY be some years before Canada has another Royal tour, though we hope it will not be many. That there will be others is certain; and before the tour of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh fades into fond memories, we should like to make sure that one or two of its lessons are firmly secured to the files.

The first, which surely cannot have escaped the notice of either the East Block or Buckingham Palace, is that never again must any visitors to Canada—royal or not—be asked to undertake as arduous a program as that laid down for Their Royal Highnesses. The schedule was inhuman, and it says a tremendous amount for the dutifulness of the Princess and her husband that they went through it all without a word of complaint. But it must not happen again.

The second, which has attracted much less attention, is, we think, equally important; and it is that never again must any members of the Royal Family be launched on a Canadian tour without senior Canadian advisers. It is true that Princess Elizabeth always had a federal Cabinet Minister in attendance. But the minister changed from day to day and sometimes several times a day.

Mr. King came under fire for his constant attendance on the King and Queen when they were here. Most of the criticism was ill-tempered and ill-judged. But we do not insist that it must be the Prime Minister. We do insist that there should be one senior minister, enjoying enough of the Prime Minister's confidence to enable the Royal visitors to rely absolutely on his advice. He should accompany the whole tour, and he should have spent enough time with the Royal family before their arrival to ensure that he is congenial to them and that they can be at ease with him without the constant need to be polite. It seems to us to be the minimum consideration required of the Canadian Government to ensure that Royal visitors always have someone in authority to whom they can turn, and who can on his part deal with bumptious or nervous local officials. Mr. St. Laurent was, we think, at fault in not designating one of the ministers of the Crown on this occasion: it was unlike his usual considerateness.

The Royal Family would also, we think, be wise to fortify their own British staff with at least one Canadian in a senior position when they are in Canada. A suitable Canadian, acting as principal

secretary to the Princess could have been of great assistance throughout the recent tour. If he had been well chosen he could have helped to give the Princesses's speeches that direct Canadian appeal, which for all their formal appropriateness they lacked; and he could have helped both them and the Canadian authorities in a dozen ways which Colonel Charteris, with all his tact, could not do.

We suggest these lessons for the future in no spirit of complaint about anything the Princess or the Duke did or did not do in Canada. We have nothing but praise for their bearing throughout. But these things could have eased a tour which was far too much of a strain for both of them.

The Times and Canada

IN THE last century Canada has made so little imprint on the press of the world that only one Canadian event is recorded in "One Hundred Years of Famous Pages" published to mark the centenary of *The New York Times*.

For the world's outstanding newspaper this report is not up to the standards that created such an enviable reputation. In the Sunday issue of Oct. 8, 1922, *The Times* described the treatment for diabetes "developed with rare success at the California Metabolic Clinic." It casually records that the discovery of the serum on which the California treatment was based was made by Canadian physicians working under Dr. J. J. R. Macleod.

There is never unanimity when newspapermen attempt to select outstanding stories of any long period and history often fails to agree with the editors' selection of the important events of the day. *The Times* honestly selects inside pages as well as front pages and the selection provides a contemporary picture of what is now history.

We could wish, however, that the editors of *The Times* now regarded the formation of a new country to the north as worthy of a place in this flashback of history. Could it be that in 1867 *The Times* failed to record Confederation of the British Colonies into the country of Canada?

We are sure that had they thought about it on the basis of 1951 news evaluation, the editors would have regarded the birth of the United States' best customer as more important than the Alaska purchase, the unification of Italy or Babe Ruth hitting his sixtieth homer.

Lords in the Cabinet

IN DRAWING no fewer than five of his cabinet ministers from the House of Lords, we fancy that Mr. Churchill's narrow majority in the Commons has combined happily with his predilection for working with old comrades. Here are five ministers, at least, who will be free to get on with their heavy work without having to keep an ear cocked for the division bell in the Commons. And in this way Mr. Churchill assures himself of the continued close association of some of his staunchest and ablest wartime co-workers.

Lord Ismay, who as General "Pug" Ismay was Churchill's personal chief of staff and stood close beside him through all the battles and crises of World War II, has been made Secretary for Commonwealth Relations. The appointment has been well received in all the dominions, but notably in the most dubious one, India, where his collaboration with Mountbatten is remembered with appreciation. Lord Woolton, probably the only Food Minister ever to be popular as well as respected, and the organizer of the recent Party victory, is to coordinate the Departments of Agriculture and Food, in an attempt to balance the demands of home producers against the needs for imports.

Mr. Churchill's old friend and scientific adviser, Lord Cherwell, better known as the former Professor Frederick A. Lindemann, is presumed to be speeding up the British atomic program, even though his title be "Paymaster-General." Lord Leathers, an outstanding success at the Ministry of Shipping during the war, is to coordinate both shipping and rail transport, as well as fuel and power. Considering the crisis in the mines and on the railroads, this looks like a back-breaking job. And Lord Salisbury, presently the outstanding member of the famous Cecil family, who made a name in foreign affairs as Viscount Cranborne, will contribute his valuable counsel to the cabinet under the title of Lord Privy Seal.

—FOB

LORD ISMAY, COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY

The complaint is certain to be raised by the opposition or the press that the drawing of so many ministers from the Lords, where they are not subject to questioning by the elected representatives of the nation, is a reversion from modern practice. The answer undoubtedly will be that the talents of these men are needed and in most cases the ministers of the departments which they are coordinating sit in the Commons.

Checking on the Census

DISTURBED by the discovery that a certain city in his province, whose name is not mentioned, is assigned a population of only 160,000 by the Dominion Statistician while its own municipal statisticians have "established" that it is actually over 200,000, Premier Duplessis has issued a call to arms about the census. The operation of counting the population of Canada, he claims, should be performed "in collaboration by the Federal Government, the provinces and the municipalities." The matter is of special importance to Quebec, he points out, because an under-estimate of the population of that Province would lead to its under-representation in the House of Commons.

Canadians are not unaccustomed to amateur statisticians in municipal offices "establishing" a figure for their population which the census-takers subsequently fail to justify. This happens not only in Quebec but in many other provinces, and it has not led hitherto to any feelings of animosity, or even suspicion, against the Bureau of Statistics. Mr. Duplessis is evidently very suspicious, and may manage to communicate his suspicion to a number of his fellow-citizens in Quebec; but the difficulties in the way of the kind of mutual check—three kinds of census-takers watching one another throughout the operation—which he proposes seem rather serious.

In the first place the British North America Act, for whose strict observance Mr. Duplessis is usually a stickler, states very clearly that "the census and statistics" are item 6 of the classes of subjects assigned to "the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada".

In the second place, if Quebec cannot trust the Federal Bureau to find a large enough population in Quebec, it will certainly not be able to trust a mixed authority of Dominion, province and municipality to prevent the finding of an excessively large population in some cities of Ontario, Alberta or Nova Scotia. Mr. Duplessis will not, we presume, suggest that his own Government of Quebec should take a hand in the enumeration of the population of those mainly English-speaking provinces; but unless it does so it will be just as powerless against a conspiracy by the rest of Canada to keep down the representation of Quebec.

The Fathers of Confederation appear to have been willing to trust the federal authority in this matter, and they included quite a lot of French-speaking Canadians, though not, it is true, any Duplessis Nationalists.

Rich Man, Poor Man

FOR years the doctors and the lawyers have been competing for the top place in the income tax figures. First one, then the other, has had the distinction of being the highest paid occupation in Canada. Now they are both defeated. Engineers and architects, grouped together in the wisdom of the Department of National Revenue, have outstripped them both. In 1949, the last year for which figures have been issued, engineers and architects pulled out of their long-held third position and moved up to the top of the list. In that year 1,210 of them reported an average income of $10,428. The lawyers, 3,870 of them, averaged $9,533; and medical doctors and surgeons to the number of 8,010 had an average income of $9,000—or at least admitted that much.

After these three occupations there is a sad drop. 2,920 dentists come next, but they average only $5,748 according to the figures reported to, and evidently accepted by, the Department of National Revenue. Only in fifth place come a group called "Investors", and there is something disillusioning about them for our fellow-travellers to explain away. They are much more numerous than the "big, bad wolves" of capitalism ought to be, and very much less rich. 43,120 Canadians persuaded the income tax authorities in 1949 that their occupation was to be investors, and their average income worked out at only $5,719.

If there are any young men of this generation—and we hope there are not — who intend to choose their future career according to the financial outlook, they will presumably now be flocking into the schools of engineering and architecture. Perhaps it's only fair to warn them that it took the huge capital boom and construction program of the last few years to raise engineers and architects to their present eminence.

But we confess to some satisfaction that the lawyers and doctors have met their match at last.

LETTERS

CONTINUED FROM FRONT COVER

GOVERNOR-GENERAL QUESTION

FRANK FLAHERTY (in the Nov. 17 issue) says the Governor-General's "acts of state are nearly all on the advice of his ministers which he may not reject. The celebrated Byng incident of 1926, for practical purposes, put an end to the once-presumed right of a Governor-General to refuse to dissolve Parliament when advised to do so."

This is just Liberal party folk-lore. Curiously enough, it has not even the authority of the late Mr. King, who, in 1926, three times explicitly admitted that there were circumstances in which a Governor-General would be justified in refusing dissolution. Anyhow, the Imperial Conference of 1926, in a report issued after the "celebrated Byng incident," said that the Governor-General held "in all essential respects the same position in relation to public affairs in the Dominion as is held by His Majesty the King in Great Britain." There is no question that the King can refuse dissolution. The authorities are unanimous on that. No less a person than Mr. Churchill, as recently as March 29, 1944, asserted this right of the Crown in very full and emphatic terms.

It is precisely because the Governor-General has certain reserve powers, because he can, in certain very special circumstances, refuse the advice of his ministers, that it is desirable to have a Governor-General with no past connection with any Canadian political party. He need not be an Englishman, a Scotsman, an Irishman or a Welshman; he could equally well be an Australian, a New Zealander, a South African, or a citizen of any other Dominion, and a Canadian might well be a perfectly satisfactory Governor-General of one of the other Dominions. But a Canadian will not be a satisfactory Governor-General of Canada.

The appointment of a Canadian will throw the office into the whirlpool of national politics and sectional, racial and sectarian feeling. The French-Canadians will insist, most reasonably, that every second, or at the very least, every third, Governor shall be a French-Canadian. The Irish Roman Catholics will insist on one of their number every once in so many times. The various Protestant denominations will want their turn. The Maritimes will jib at a succession of "Upper Canadian" Governors. The Prairies will want their turn. So will British Columbia. Indeed, it may well prove that each individual province will press its own particular claim. One would think we already had enough of this kind of trouble without deliberately inviting more.

No, the appointment of a Canadian Governor-General of Canada still remains what Laurier called it: "a laudable but misguided expression of national pride." Let's stick to something that works.

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY

Quakers Shun Politics

THANK YOU for your brief but comprehensive article on the Quakers in the Oct. 20 issue. . . Being out of politics; that's a "deficiency" that some of the other groups could very well copy.

Winnipeg, Man. J. M. HELLER

French Comedy

THE reference in SATURDAY NIGHT, Oct. 20, to the Comédie Française being in Montreal, Quebec City and Toronto was not the Comédie Française. It was a French "comedy", and from Paris, directed by Réné Rolland and very able done, but was not part of the famous Comédie Française as your item suggested.

Montreal, Que. H. T. MACMILLAN

He's cutting down the cost of your new suit

New fabrics using Viscose Rayon roll back suit prices . . . help stabilize wardrobe budgets.

Viscose rayon, a product of the Canadian forests, with its amazing versatility, its superior performance and its outstanding **value,** is putting a check on the rising cost of living.

Canadian textile mills are using rayon to make fabrics which set a new standard of values in suitings. Using viscose rayon staple alone or blended with wool or other fibres, spinners and weavers are producing a wide range of excellent fabrics . . . fabrics which now make it possible for a man to buy a **good** suit **at a price he can afford to pay!**

The new rayon and rayon wool blend suits represent far and away the best value in men's suits . . . and, for that matter, in women's and children's too. Look at these **facts.** Because of rayon, colours are richer. Patterns are smarter. Textures of the finished suitings are smoother and finer. Wearability is increased. And, with all these advantages, **prices are lower!** That's why viscose rayon will be used in the majority of all the suits sold in Canada next year.

These smart-looking, fine-wearing suits are here **now.** Your clothier knows fabrics . . . ask him about these new suits. You can depend on his good judgment.

These new suits are carried by leading clothiers at prices ranging from about $30.00 to more than $75.00.

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ACADIAN NEWSPAPER

LAND OF L'EVANGELINE

by W. Fraser Robb

"L'EVANGELINE dans chaque foyer acadien" — "*The Evangeline* in every Acadian home." That's the three - column blurb on the front page of the Maritimes' only French daily newspaper. And that plea sets forth the aim of the 64-year-old newspaper that has been a weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly and a daily.

Mainspring of this voice of the Acadians is chubby Emery LeBlanc whose energy belies the fact that within the last ten years he has fought and won two bouts with tuberculosis. These sieges came when the genial Emery was studying for the priesthood with the Eudist fathers in Quebec. This in turn had followed a couple of terms of teaching in Bathurst and Moncton where Emery increased his knowledge of his fellow Acadians.

Now married to an Acadian girl, and with three young Acadians in his family, Emery LeBlanc, at 33, is one of the youngest managing editors in Canada, and one with a "cause." The determination with which he fought off tuberculosis is the driving power that leads him into the fight for the rights of his big minority group. He also acts as President of the Moncton Men's Press Club, and takes a general interest in the affairs of the city and of the Roman Catholic Church.

TO UNDERSTAND the aims of *L'Evangeline* and its editor, one has only to take a glimpse at the history of the paper. It was founded in 1887 by Valentine Landry in Weymouth, NS and in 1905 was brought to Moncton. Landry published the paper as a private enterprise until it was bought by a local company formed for that purpose shortly before World War I.

Ten years ago Msgr. Norbert Robichaud, Archbishop of Moncton, announced there should be a French daily in the Maritimes. This met with a curious response. In Quebec Province French newspapers had no thought of squeezing out any competition. On the contrary the Quebec press waged an ardent campaign for funds for an Acadian newspaper. In a brief time $100,000 was raised. This fund lay dormant because of the war. Two years ago the Acadian Supervisory Committee decided that the daily paper they wanted could become a reality. They chose *L'Evangeline*, setting up a new company within the committee to publish a paper that would speak to and for the Acadians.

"That," explains the moustached and bespectacled Emery, "is why I have no hesitancy in asking my subscribers, from the Archbishop down, to help in gaining more subscribers. The Acadian people are the directors of the company. It's their paper."

Can this crusading paper wield any influence in its Maritimes region? A case in point is the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly. At the insistence of *L'Evangeline* the need for reorganization of representation was recognized and four new seats were announced before the last election. There would be an additional member each for Moncton City, Mada-

—Bill Cooke

VOICE of Acadians speaks through Emery LeBlanc, managing editor of their paper.

Player's pleasure in the making

blue pack Special!

FROM THE TIME WHEN THE young tobacco seedlings begin growing under glass to the packing of perfect cigarettes, the story of Player's is the story of naturally mild tobaccos . . . picked as they ripen, properly cured, aged and blended to Player's own Formula, then perfectly rolled in wetproof paper. That's why, inside every "blue pack special", smokers find the measure of pleasure that only Player's Cigarettes can bring.

AT THE GREENHOUSE IN APRIL

Canada's short growing season makes the growth of tobacco seedlings very important. Here are sturdy, healthy seedlings ready for transplanting.

AT THE PLANT SOME YEARS LATER

Players must pass 14 separate tests before they are packed for shipment to all parts of Canada. And, Player's are packed fresh to stay fresh!

this is why

Player's Please

more Canadians every day

Perfectly Rolled

IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS

—Norris in Vancouver Sun

"Know what? Accordin' to the census, we aren't all here!"

waska, Restigouche and Gloucester counties, all growing centres of Acadianism.

Even more significant was the fact that each of the new seats was filled by a French Canadian candidate; English and French alike voting for the Acadian representation.

"There's still lots more to be done in this respect," Managing Editor LeBlanc says. "Our representation in New Brunswick is still not as good as it should be . . . and we haven't devoted very much time to the City Council."

"L'Evangeline is not a church paper, but it is a Roman Catholic paper," he explains. "We run only one page of religious news a week." But the influence of the Roman Catholic Church is apparent for French Acadians are mostly devout Roman Catholics and activities of their church take first place in the news columns.

"Often," says Emery, "a good story pertaining to the Acadians will make *L'Evangeline's* banner line, while other papers are featuring world news."

Circulation has jumped from 5,000 to more than 13,000 since *L'Evangeline* became the people's paper and lately they've installed a new rotary press to replace the old flatbed that served adequately for many years.

The directors, headed by C. A. Melanson, Receiver of Taxes for Moncton City, want a higher circulation. (A campaign this summer netted hundreds of new subscribers.)

THE PAPER'S big circulation area now is Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland and Restigouche counties. But a few papers go up into Quebec and there's a smattering through the U.S. where many Acadians have migrated.

Longfellow immortalized Evangeline in his world-famous saga of the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755—the story of his heroine's voyage to Louisiana and her separation from her lover, Gabriel. Today there are still many of Acadian descent in Louisiana, and the name of Evangeline is not unknown. Almost a hundred copies of *L'Evangeline* go to Louisiana.

Through their newspaper, Acadians hope to keep their individuality, and to preserve their culture to the benefit of themselves and the country to which they belong. The voice of their people and their church has seldom sounded so clearly and with such a unified purpose as through *L'Evangeline.*

REMEMBER THE GOOD OLD DAYS WHEN WE BLAMED EVERYTHING ON UNCLE SAM?
LET'S FACE IT! THERE'S A DEFINITE SHORTAGE OF SCAPEGOATS!!
COST OF LIVING CHEAPER IN U.S.A.!

—McKibbin in Winnipeg Free Press

Reminiscing in the Ottawa Club

Deserted Families: Our Secret Shame

by Margaret Ness

"THIS MAN left his home in 1947, presumably on a vacation and his wife has not seen or heard from him since. Before leaving he put $10 in an envelope for her."

"This couple has been separated since 1946 due to the husband's excessive use of alcohol, abuse and association with other women. He is still missing. They have a large family."

"This couple has separated three or four times. They last attended Court in May 1950 when the husband was ordered to pay $10 per week. Payments have not been made and husband's present whereabouts unknown. Investigation proceeding."

Excerpts like these from the files of Desertion and Separation Cases tell the tragic story behind desertions in Canada—the story that might be missed by a glance at mere statistics. But even cold numbers can be shocking. Just recently Quebec Province's Society for the Protection of Women and Children issued some startling facts; in Quebec Province alone there were between 15,000 and 20,000 absconded husbands. The increase: almost 75 per cent in the past ten years.

Elsewhere in Canada the numbers would not seem to be quite so disturbing. For instance, Ontario has only 1,900 deserted mothers on its Mothers' Allowances rolls.

Why the wide range in figures? Probably divorce is the answer. Quebec doesn't countenance divorce? Many of its desertions might have ended up as divorce cases in the other Provinces. Have we been a little too proud of our low incidence of divorce? Shouldn't we consider another related reason inside that record?

Detailed statistics about the sad business of desertions are not available in most of the Provinces. And many desertions are never recorded. For Government agencies come into the picture only when the wife and families appeal for aid. In many cases, wife or relatives assume responsibility for the children and never appeal to the authorities.

A CHECK from provincial levels down through Family Courts and Children's Aid Societies would seem to show that the number of desertions by fathers—and mothers—is a big problem. In most localities it is increasing.

There is machinery, of course, to make a deserting father pay towards the support of his wife and family: the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act, the statute on most provincial books.* Under it a wife can lay a complaint. Her husband is summoned to court to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay a sum sufficient to provide her and her children with food and other necessities—*if he can be found.*

That is the trouble: husbands disappear. In large cities they can even fade out and never leave the city. But mostly they move to another district, another province. Judge M. S. Watson of the Winnipeg Juvenile and Family Court points out the ease with which jobs can be obtained in construction and mining fields. The bulk of his desertions went to BC, Alberta and Northern Ontario.

Until 1950 any deserting husband was pretty safe by slipping into another province. There was no machinery to prosecute him except in his home province. Now most of the provinces have passed reciprocal legislation. Thus, if a Nova Scotia husband skips out to Alberta and is traced, he can be haled into court. He's safe in three provinces. This reciprocal plan is not yet in Quebec, New Brunswick or Newfoundland. But deserting husbands aren't safe in England, the Isle of Man or Northern Ireland. These countries have agreements with the seven reciprocating provinces.

But first, like the Mounties, you have to catch your man. How does a Government agency find a husband who has changed his name, his place, his job? Believe it or not, says an Ontario investigating officer, most deserting husbands are law-abiding citizens on motor and licence permits. They give their right name; it's a legal offence if they don't. A check of such licences often establishes the city or town where the husband now lives. The address he gives may be phony. From there on it's detective work. Many deserting husbands can't resist unemployment insurance. That trips up quite a few.

ONCE the husband is located, the disciplining starts. Many husbands are sufficiently frightened just at being located so quickly or so easily. They become amenable and contribute towards the support of wife and family.

Each locality has its own devices for handling such cases. A magistrate of one Ontario town arranges to bring the husband in late of a Friday, after Court is closed. Consequently he has to stay in jail over the week-end. That sobering influence usually does the trick. He pays the amount the Court orders, and continues to pay it. He knows the alternative. He can be handed a stiff sentence and he's already tasted jail.

Are desertions on the increase in Canada? In Quebec, definitely, says that Province's Society for the Protection of Women and Children. In agreement is the Association of Children's Aid Societies of Ontario. They have found a very substantial increase in Ontario cases.

But J. S. Band, Executive Assistant, Ontario Department of Public Welfare, feels the overall trend is halting, that the peak has been reached. He points out the interesting fact that there are more desertions in good times than in poor. It's human nature that, in difficult times, such as the Depression, people hold closer together. It's when money is more plentiful, jobs more easily come by and living standards higher that desertions increase.

Actually the upset postwar years seem to have brought the highest number of desertions. William Stordy, Police Magistrate in Brandon, Man., says most of his cases starting from 1947 involve war marriages. After the soldier-husband's return, the family usually had to live in rooms or converted barracks. This situation, he feels, was a main cause of discord.

Statistically, the increase or decrease of desertions is purely a local reaction. In New Brunswick, for example, Moncton reports a decrease from a top high of 39 cases in 1948-9 to a present 18. But Fredericton has steadily increased from 27 in 1945 to last year's 121.

And then in Ontario, the Family Court for the County of

CONTINUED ON INSIDE BACK COVER

*In Quebec, legal provision appears to be lacking and is not commensurate with that in the other Provinces.

Is Canada smug about its low divorce rate? Is desertion the poor man's divorce? What causes the increase in desertions?

—Miller

EGYPTIAN OFFICERS: Will what they see encourage them to go into action?

—Miller

EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS: Humiliated by Israeli, can they now defeat the British?

SUEZ NOTEBOOK

ON THE VERGE OF VIOLENCE

by Michael Davidson

Aboard H.M.S. Manxman, Suez.

THROUGH this enthralling though antiquated cut—in the eighties ships were small enough to pass each other; to-day's giants have made the Canal a one-way street—the world's troubles can be traced as on a graph.

From the stage box provided by a British warship one can watch the nourishment from the West of every sector of the prevailing battle: troopships brown with soldiers for Malaya and Korea; French liners whose fo'c'sles and after decks are thick with Colonial and metropolitan troops; unending convoys of tankers to and from the Persian Gulf; freighters loaded with military stores—even an American supply ship crowded with soldiers which, asked in the normal manner by *H.M.S. Chequers* "whither bound?" cut in brusquely with the signal "restricted."

The Canal is an odd route for United States reinforcements for the Far East to take.

Nowhere can essential oneness of the world's conflicts be clearer seen than at Suez; nowhere can the significance of oil be as dramatically shown. The number of oil tankers which creep like gross sea slugs between the canal's drab banks is frightening.

They wear every ensign conceivable, even Swiss: huge fellows, generally American, flying the Panamanian flag, spotlessly kept and beautifully built Scandinavians, small shoddy ships from such countries as Spain or Honduras, fleets of the great British, French and Dutch oil companies. High out of the water sailing down the Canal, wallowing paunchily steaming up, they proclaim that oil is the wrong thing to pour on troubled waters.

For the moment, of course, this Kiplingesque waterway, drawn like a ribbon between the endless ochre of the Eltib desert to the east and a strip of rather pitiful greenery to the west, is itself entangled in the general conflict; and one consequence of Egypt's effort to close the Canal by withdrawing labor is the medley of unaccustomed jobs which the Royal Navy from Port Said to Suez is doing.

ODDLY, or perhaps obviously, these menial tasks are proving to be the tremendous morale boosters: watching sailors from the *Manxman* sweating through their work as stevedores and others from the *Chequers*, black from head to toe, trimming coals on lighters, one felt that happier toilers could not be found—ratings find an excitement and sense of purpose that outweighs their annoyance of being cooped on board.

The captain of one ship on arrival in the Canal Zone told his ship's company they would probably be anchored for several weeks without shore leave. "So you see," he concluded, "no leave, no liquor, no lipstick"—and they roared with laughter and have scarcely uttered a grumble since.

The Navy forms an estate in the body politic distinct from any other: a ship is a self-contained community living its own life. The sailor ashore is a foreigner—his ship is his home, his domicile. Wherever he is the soldier adapts his surroundings to his needs—he is always at home. This psychological difference is especially manifest in the Canal Zone, and ships, isolated socially, themselves create a substitute for a refreshing "run ashore."

THERE IS a Gilbertian atmosphere about this curious conflict with Egypt. It is neither peace nor war. At a road block which the Army runs in the desert some fifteen miles up the Cairo road, soldiers harrying Egyptian road-users are helped by Egyptian police. Both sides ceremoniously salute each other's flags at sundown.

A young naval officer sent by his captain to pay a courtesy call on an Egyptian frigate was told: "Don't think we have got anything to do with this—it's all the fault of the politicians in Cairo." That is the kind of war it is.

—Sweigert, in San Francisco Chronicle

NOT BLUFFING THIS TIME

Yet behind the absurdity there is potential violence. Egyptians generally realize they have chosen the wrong way to get the British to leave their country. Yet Cairo's bid to close the Canal by boycotting foreign ships as well as British—thus, incidentally, committing economic suicide, since more than 60 per cent of Egypt's revenue comes from customs dues, of which she will get no more for months—is likely to induce violence graver than mere sporadic rioting.

THE EXTREMIST Muslim brotherhood are expected to start a Stern Gang-like campaign of terrorism. The intimidation of Egyptians still working for the Canal Company and assault on them will probably increase next week and may not be limited to Egyptians. Even Canal Company pilots, without whom few merchant captains will venture through the Canal, are alarmed on account of their families. Thirty per cent of the pilots are British, 30 per cent French and the rest Italian, Greek, Egyptian and other nationalities.

British civilians in Suez are urging that the Army, instead of irritating humble Egyptians at road blocks, should show effective strength by patrolling the town with Bren-gun carriers and by stationing pickets at key points.

If forceful protection is given to Europeans and Egyptians who are loyal to their employers, it is believed that intimidation will fizzle out. Otherwise, Egyptian co-operation will vanish completely and Suez may very shortly be a scene of bloodshed.

—*OFNS*

MICHAEL DAVIDSON *of the London* Observer *has in recent years covered most trouble scenes East of Suez.*

FATHER Athol Murray was born in Toronto, 1892; and is grand-nephew of Sir John A. Macdonald.

—Photos by Richard Harrington

CLASS conducted by Père in book-lined classroom. Notre Dame's library rates among ten best in Canada.

PEELING potatoes is one of chores students do at Notre Dame. Working for cook is highest paid job.

LANE HALL, formerly a bank until the Depression, is the most elegant building of "Shack College."

SASKATCHEWAN'S NOTRE DAME

Miracle of Shack College

by Lyn Harrington

FATHER ATHOL MURRAY had been ten years a priest when he asked to be sent to a desolate little mission, Notre Dame des Prairies, on the Regina plains. Wilcox (pop. 300) needed a priest. Most of all, the 37-year-old Toronto man had a plan of what might be done.

That was in 1929. As the Depression hit, and deepened, and the rich prairie soil blew in clouds over the village, his faith was sorely tested. Schools were closing throughout the West for lack of funds. But Father Murray had the courage, or the audacity, to found a college.

"Shack College" still limps along on the thinnest of shoestrings. There's never any money in the vault of the ex-bank, now the Arts building. Students still bring their own bedding and do their own housework. Fees are extremely low. They don't include dessert with meals, or butter—or yet margarine. But Notre Dame has a true spirit of brotherhood that justifies Father Murray's faith.

Under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, Notre Dame is unusual, if not unique, in being inter-denominational and co-educational. Its 250-odd primary, high school and university students are housed in a couple of dozen buildings.

A FORMER POOLHALL, an ice house, a defunct furniture factory, air force huts, convent and small church, several buildings put up by the students themselves out of packing cases donated by an importer of cars, are strung along Wilcox's single street. You'll look in vain for ivied walls, Greek letter frat houses or student swingbands.

You will find, however, a college library that is one of the ten best in Canada. And no librarian. Manuscripts on vellum, dating back to the 10th century—and no padlock on them. Father Murray himself loves books and believes in the power of good reading. He often reads all night in bed, an aged leather-covered chesterfield in his cluttered and chilly office.

THE INSTITUTION pivots around *Père*, as everyone calls the vigorous, forthright Father Murray. He needn't have become a poor parish priest. He was training as a lawyer when he changed his mind and turned to preventing crime rather than defending criminals. He needn't have taken a starveling parish, for he was aide to the Archbishop of Regina. Obviously he has never regretted his choice.

But it has been hard sledding. Above and beyond the practical considerations of paying for books, fuel, buildings, *Père* has had to struggle against mental sluggishness. His objective: to widen his students' outlook, to introduce them not only to great thinkers in books but to the immense variety of the world around them.

Sports are important at Notre Dame, for the students must make their own fun in the tiny village. Hockey has become a career for some dozen "Hounds" of Notre Dame. But to *Père*, sports are valuable specifically because of the travel involved. It is a chance for "his boys" to see new faces and absorb new interests — to counteract the monotony of endless wheatfields.

More than one businessman, having billed the college for materials of one kind or other, has been chagrined to learn that *Père* had taken his players on a trip rather than settling the account

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

LYN HARRINGTON *and Richard Harrington, writer-photographer team, are well-known for their able reporting on Canada's north country.*

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READY FOR NORWAY

Hewson of Olympics

by Sue Spencer

CANADA'S Olympic Ski Team will very shortly see the coastline of their homeland fade into that of the Oslo Fjord of Norway. Here on the Norefjell and Normarka's Rodkleiva they'll ski their hearts out for Canada against the best in the world. Among our best to compete in the Women's Nordic events will be a daring and personable 21-year-old Montreal girl named Joanne Hewson.

When she was 13 Joanne entered the Annual Schoolgirls' Ski Meet. This race at St. Sauveur is sponsored yearly by the unique all-girls' Penguin Ski Club to develop new skiing talent.

While Joanne was a freshman majoring in Fine Arts at McGill, Jack (Porky) Griffin, High School and College ski champ, took time out from his own skiing to help her. She had just made the College Team and while they were practising for the Kandahar, Porky decided to schuss the Flying Mile at Tremblant, a violent descent when taken straight. He did not realize that the game youngster would try to follow him to the bottom. She broke both ankles. But, even with crutches and casts, she was at the finish to watch her teammates come in.

IN HER SECOND year the skiing Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority sailed downhill to capture top honors for McGill in the Class C race on the Redbird's Run at St. Sauveur for the Laurentian Zone Championships. This year the Canadian team won the Kate Smith trophy at the International Ski Tournament at the Lake Placid Sno Birds Club. Joanne placed second in the downhill on Whiteface, 1/6 of a second behind Canadian champion Rhoda Wurtele Eaves, to clock 1 minute 23.6 seconds for the 5,000-foot course.

In 1951 she won both the downhill and slalom and set the record on the Nordic downhill at St. Sauveur during the McGill Winter Carnival races. The Olympic Trials consisted of nine races in nine days on Banff's famed Mt. Norquay, one of the best championship proving grounds on the Continent. Only eight out of 30 Canadian downhill and slalom aces could secure a berth on the Olympic squad. Joanne skied as she had never skied before, and, with her lucky red headband was out front in the Giant Slalom, the Downhill and third in Slalom to place first in the Women's events. Commented coach Harvey Clifford, former Canadian Olympian: "Her daring is amazing for a girl. She realy came into her own on the Alpine terrain which offers the toughest test in skiing."*

*Joanne's Olympic teammates are: Bob Richardson and John Griffin, Montreal; Andre Bertrand, Quebec City; Gordon Morrison, Banff; George Merry and Gene Dyson, Rossland, BC; Rhoda Eaves and Rosemary Schutz, Montreal; Lucille Wheeler, Ste. Jovite, Que.; Jacques Charland and Luc Laferte, Three Rivers; Noel Paul, Kimberley, BC; John Ray, Princeton, BC; Claude Richer, Ottawa; Jacques Charbonneau, Quebec City.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

OUR PEACE OFFENSIVE

by Willson Woodside

THE AMERICANS, as well as the Soviets, are being criticized at the Paris UN meeting for shouting "peace" offers to the accompaniment of abuse of the other side. Washington is no more serious about it than Moscow, it is being said. It is just a peace offensive, not a genuine peace offer.

And so it is. For if by making a "genuine peace offer" is meant a readiness to accept peace along the present lines in Europe, how could we do that? What peace could there be in a Europe divided by the Iron Curtain, behind whose secret folds the Communists could prepare to resume in their own good time their avowed aim of spreading their doctrine over the rest of the world? This would be as phony a peace as the one they demanded in Korea, by which the country would be divided as before along the indefensible 38th Parallel, and all UN troops would be withdrawn.

THE FACT is that if we are to win a tolerable peace in Europe, we have to carry on either a political or military offensive. What we are trying to do is to achieve our peace aims through political means backed by growing military power which we hope not to have to use.

CAN THERE BE peace with Soviet armed forces standing in the heart of Europe, along the Danube in Austria, within 90 miles of the Rhine and 20 miles of the North Sea at Hamburg? Obviously not, and hence our political offensive to bring the Soviets to complete the Austrian Treaty and write a German Treaty, which would call for withdrawal of their forces not only from these countries but from Poland, Hungary and Rumania, along the line of communications. As our power grows, the Soviets will in due time take up these negotiations.

Can there be any real peace in Europe so long as all the nations of Eastern Europe are enslaved under puppet regimes fastened on them by the power of the Red Army? It is impossible that there could be. Therefore, if the withdrawal of the Red Army does not of itself bring about the collapse of these regimes, we must insist that the Yalta Agreement for free elections be carried out in all these countries. But the mere growth of American power in Western Germany, directly on the frontier of Czechoslovakia, will be felt in that country and will strengthen the hand of the anti-Communists.

COULD WE consider that peace was secure in Europe even then, with the Red Army taken home and the satellites freed? Can there be peace so long as an evil regime, controlling vast power and committed to the domination of the world, continues to rule in the Kremlin and make its preparations in secret? This is the toughest question, and fortunately it is not necessary to answer it quite yet.

But surely there cannot be a secure peace until there is a free passage of men, ideas and goods between the Western world and Russia. And just as surely that cannot be so long as the present Soviet regime stands. If we are to achieve all of these peace aims without war then Mr. Acheson will indeed have to carry on a strong peace "offensive" as he is doing, and carry it on unremittingly.

Soviet willingness to seek a truce in Korea would confirm, rather than contradict this.

—International

MULTIPLE U.S. ROCKET LAUNCHER in Korea. Will the guns soon be silenced?

MIDDLE EAST IN FERMENT

IT HAS BECOME patent, as the Egyptian crisis merged into the Iranian, that the West just does not understand what is going on in the Middle East these days. How can the Persians be so foolish as to throw away their oil revenue and risk falling into Russia's hands? How can the Egyptians think they can get away with Suez and the Sudan by tearing up a valid treaty and threatening to drive the British out?

We have been getting the shallowest sort of answers to these and many other questions, as anyone will realize who goes along with John Roy Carlson from "Cairo to Damascus".* It is a rough trip, for Carlson does not travel with noble Arabs of the desert on camel-back as Lawrence did. He mixes often with gutter Arabs of the big cities, with fanatics, thugs and cutthroats, with depraved peasant *fellaheen*, and with the unscrupulous men who are seeking to use and lead them.

Here is an unusual report. Carlson is of Armenian descent, but intensely American. He investigated Fascist and Communist groups of all kinds in the U. S. in his two previous books, "Undercover" and "The Plotters," by joining these groups and insinuating himself into the confidence of their leaders. At the time of the Palestine crisis he decided to apply his technique to the Middle East.

He is a masterly operator. Corresponding over a period of years with Fascist types in Britain such as Archibald Ramsay, former MP, Captain Gordon-Canning of the Hussars and Admiral Sir Barry Domvile, all of whom were interned during the war for Nazi sympathies, he was accepted by them as a fellow-fascist and introduced to Arab agents who were recruiting young British veterans as mercenaries for the Palestine War.

Connections made here enabled him to insinuate himself into the confidence of the leader of the fascist Green Shirts in Cairo, to meet the notorious Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and the almost-forgotten Abd el Krim of the Riff Revolt, and even the Supreme Guide of the fanatic Moslem Brotherhood.

He rides off to war with a mixed detachment of Green Shirts and Followers of Truth, who are at each other's throats before they are at the Jews', and in whose ignorance and folly, lack of discipline and organization, is revealed the whole story of the defeat of 40 million Arabs by two-thirds of a million Jews. This is but the barest indication of the investigations and the adventures to be found in these pages, which give more of the atmosphere of the ferment in the Arab world, and notably in Egypt, the confused social and political revolt along Western lines and the revival of Muslim fanaticism bitterly opposing all Westernism, the intense hatred of the Jews and the English and distrust of the Americans, than any other recent book I have seen.

But Carlson's story is solely reportage; the information gained in it needs to be placed against the background provided by Kimche in "Seven Fallen Pillars."* Carlson's ideas of British policy in the Middle East are straight Chicago *Tribune*.

Kimche, who was a war correspondent for the London *Daily Herald* and *Observer* and went out to the Middle East after the war for Reuter's, is also critical of British policy. But he applies a searching criticism to the whole Middle Eastern scene.

Though his sympathies turned to the Jews in the Palestine War, some of his kindest words are for Abdullah, who gave interviews with breathtaking frankness, in contrast to all other Middle Eastern personalities, but flatly denied everything when printed; and for Sir Alec Kirkbride, the British Minister to Transjordan. He thought Kirkbride much the soundest British official in the Middle East, and in general found the British in Amman free from "the violent reactions, inhibitions and complexes which affected most British officials who worked in close proximity to either the Jews or the Egyptians."

Abdullah's assassination is more readily understood when we read that he disliked the Egyptians, and said so. To him they were no Arabs, but poor, miserable and backward Africans. On the subject of Farouk, this moderate man became venomous. And he was the only leader, among the British or Arabs in the Middle East, who was more concerned with the Russians than with the Zionists.

Kimche does more than assert that there is a bitter rivalry between the Hashemite dynasty which rules Jordan and Iraq, and Ib'n Saud, who drove them out of what is now Saudi Arabia. He reprints a highly confidential report on this rivalry, prepared by Azzam Pasha for the Egyptian Foreign Ministry in 1946 and discovered in Jerusalem during the Palestine War, in which the Secretary-General of the Arab League warns of open war between these two blocs. In an earlier report Azzam said that Ib'n Saud was so furious at Mr. Truman's call in

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

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SEVEN FALLEN PILLARS — by Jon Kimche — *Saunders*—$3.75.

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1945 for the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine that he told him (Azzam) that he was prepared to "impede" the U. S. oil concessions, to write Truman that the Arab states would unite against U.S. interests in the Middle East, and to mobilize an Arab Army for invasion of Palestine.

Western rivalries, as well as Arab, and "oil politics" are sharply exposed in this study. The American attitude which stirred Ib'n Saud, the author believes, also "convinced the British Cabinet that U.S. policy was not designed to help the British maintain their influence in the Middle East, but on the contrary to embarrass the British there, and to utilize the Jews in Palestine and Zionists throughout the world for this purpose."

This conviction inspired a final but fruitless British attempt to convince the Arabs of British friendship. This included the squeezing out of the French from Syria and Lebanon, withdrawal of British troops from Egypt, a tougher policy in Palestine, the southern part of which would become the major British military base in the Middle East, and the establishment of a new rear base in East Africa.

This whole policy was knocked into a cocked hat when the Egyptian Government repudiated in October 1946 the new draft treaty which its prime minister Sidki Pasha had initialled in London—which to the author shows that the Foreign Office was misinformed politically as Montgomery and Tedder were misguided in their military policy.

BRITISH POLICY could do nothing in this whole period to suit Mr. Kimche, any more than it was able to please Arab or Jew, American or French.

What a tangled skein it is. We have the Arabs, under terrific impact of the modern world, the discovery of vast oil riches under their sands, and their humiliating defeat by the Zionists, torn between retreating into Islamic fanaticism and modernizing to meet the challenge. In arenas such as Cairo, Damascus and Bagdad forces of feudalism and communism, and urges to social reform and Islamic orthodoxy snarl at each other, and decapitate each other's leaders.

We have the British, trying to hold on, with declining power, to this vital crossroads of the Commonwealth, trying to find a way out of their commitments to Arab and Jew on Palestine and arrange an agreed solution; pushing the French out of the Levant to please the Arabs, only to have the Arabs forget this and the French remember; seeking something to work with in one of the most unstable countries in the world, Egypt; and finally ending up hated by all.

And we have the Americans, wanting the oil without the responsibility for defending it, aiding the Jews, partly for domestic political reasons, and hence alienating the Arabs, annoying the British by their meddling, competing with them for oil, and now finally supporting them at Suez.

Everybody, it seems, has been at everyone else's throat. Always excepting the solid Turk, without whose quiet stand there probably would be either war or communism in the Middle East today.

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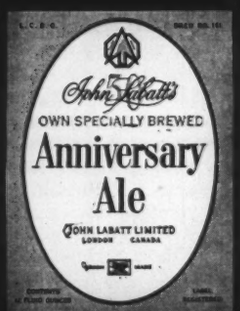

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LONDON LETTER

TORIES' UNSCRAMBLING JOB

by P. O'D.

London.

IT SHOULD surprise no one — not even the Socialists who are protesting against it — that the Government means to go on with the difficult and complicated job of unscrambling the iron-and-steel industry, and restoring to private enterprise those parts of it that the Socialists nationalized. The Government could hardly do anything else. It was a prominent part of Conservative policy at the last two general elections, and repeated warnings were given in the House of Commons at the time the Act was passed.

What the Government really means to do is still not clear. That it will involve some form of public control as distinct from public ownership, is generally expected. In the meantime, about all that has happened is the issuance of a directive to the National Steel Corporation to prevent it from doing any more scrambling before the new Minister of Supply, Duncan Sandys, can get on with the job of unscrambling.

The one thing the public does not want to see is the British iron-and-steel industry whacked from one side to the other of the political net like a badminton shuttlecock. The Tories are now going to denationalize it, having said they would. And the Socialists are announcing that, when their turn comes, they intend to nationalize it all over again—paying, by the way, a reduced compensation to shareholders, which is regarded as a very improper and deplorable threat to make.

The sensible and patriotic thing would be for both sides to get together and agree on some form of organization for the industry that would protect the interests of the public and at the same time provide the incentives and the flexibility that private enterprise gives. Something of the kind may be evolved, but with such differences of doctrine and so many extremists on both sides, it seems rather a lot to hope. Failing such an agreement, however, the iron-and-steel industry seems to be in for the sort of settled existence that is enjoyed by a football in an inter-Varsity final.

Friendly Union Leaders

ONE of the pleasant and encouraging features of the troubled and rather depressing political and economic scene in Britain just now is the solid good judgment of some of the elder statesmen of the trade-union movement — and the word "statesmen" is not used in any derogatory and ironic sense. These men keep their gaze fixed on the real targets, and they do not let their aim be deflected by the circumstances or excitement of the moment.

No one doubts that the leaders of the Trades Union Congress were anxious to see the Socialists returned to power, and worked hard to bring it about. But the main business of the TUC is a matter of economy and not of politics, to protect the permanent interests of their members and not to sacrifice them to political expediency or resentment. Its leaders know it well.

Soon after the General Election the General Council of the TUC announced its intention to "seek to work amicably" with the Conservative Government — a statement warmly welcomed by the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. Now this very sensible declaration of policy is strengthened by the Secretary of the TUC, Sir Vincent Tewson, who says in their official organ that "the General Council and the vast majority of Trade Unionists would not like to see industry become the cockpit of political conflict."

He goes on to say that though the political fight will continue, the "smooth running and efficiency of industry will, in a large measure, determine the standard of life of Trade Unionists and the nation generally." And he makes it clear that the TUC is out to promote such smooth running and efficiency, even if it involves working with and not agin' the Tory Government. In these days of rampant Bevanism, that is a courageous, sensible, and most helpful declaration of policy.

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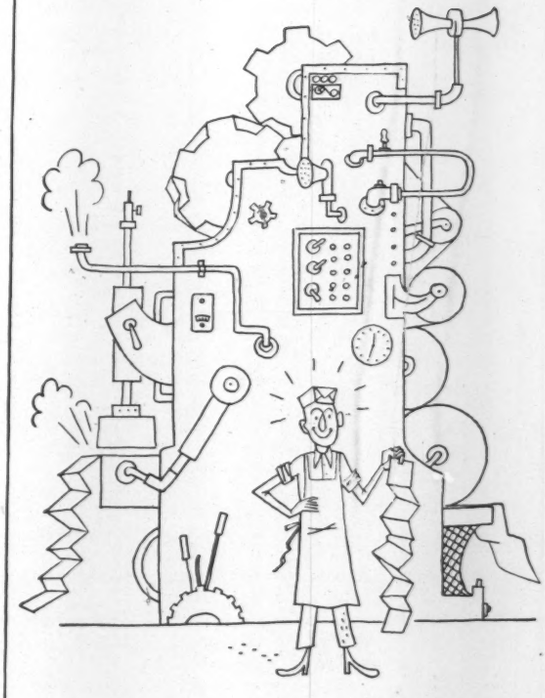

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CAPITAL COMMENT

Voluntary Societies Need Help

By Wilfrid Eggleston

THE report of the Massey Commission disclosed three areas of cultural activity where the need for help was acute and urgent. Two of these have since been provided for in Government plans. The third is more diffuse: the solution is less apparent; but the importance is not inferior.

The Massey Report emphasized the impossible position into which the CBC was being thrust through relatively stationary income as against steeply rising costs of operation. This has now been recognized, and is being rectified.

The report bared the plight of universities; and the Government was quick to take action.

The voluntary societies of Canada were congratulated for the important work they are doing in the fostering of Canadian cultural life. Most of them have always existed in a half-starved condition: some of them have found it quite impossible to survive. Most of those that have in any sense flourished have done so because of U.S. beneficence.

The burden on all of them is accentuated by the geography of Canada. There are many intensely active and highly successful local or regional societies in Canada concerned with the arts: but there are very few of a national nature. The high cost in time and money of bringing together the individual members of national societies has frequently been the extra load which simply could not be carried.

Sometimes the margin between the survival of such a national organization and its collapse has been a trivial sum: as little as $500 a year; a thousand or two at most.

THE HISTORY of Canadian institutions seeking to foster the arts in a national way is strewn with the wreckage of these victims of financial anemia.

The Federation of Canadian Artists, I am told, failed because the promoters could not raise the cost of postage and stationery to put their plan before interested parties in Canada.

The National Federation of Canadian Musical Clubs, about three years ago, sought to create in Canada an analogy of a similar body in the U.S. The U.S. body raises $100,000 a year for musical scholarships and publishes a valuable quarterly which enables Americans from coast to coast to know what is going on.

The Canadian society died while still in the idea stage, I am told, for lack of a thousand dollars.

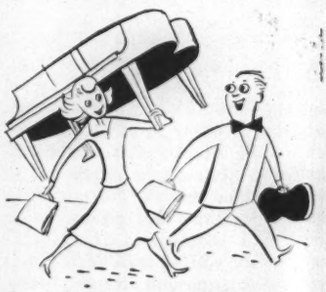
The history of the Canadian Film Institute is a story of triumph over a similar fate, but only by dint of prodigious energy and self-sacrifice.

The chronicles of the "little magazines" in Canada are full of frustration and defeat. Anyone who has been connected with national ventures in the cultural field knows all too well about these things. The Canada Foundation, in which I have been interested since its creation in 1945, has constantly aspired to do something for these national societies; but for the same financial reasons it has had the greatest difficulty itself in keeping alive and strong.

In one of the appendices to the Massey Report, Canadians can read something of the debt this country owes to U.S. generosity. Our record in national societies would be far blacker if our neighbors had not repeatedly come to our rescue. But some Canadians begin to wonder whether a nation with the second highest living standard in the world should go on relying so much on outside help.

The practical aid to national societies in the arts proposed in the Massey Commission is the creation of The Canada Council.

It may take years to work a satisfactory "Canada Council." Meantime the voluntary societies continue to face serious problems. Every year a few of these ventures expire from malnutrition. It might well be worth while for the Government to see whether interim nourishment, of some kind, could not be provided for those of the voluntary societies nearest to collapse and at the same time deemed by an impartial body to be worth preserving.



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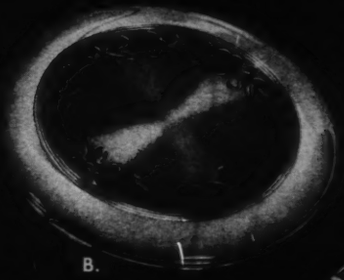

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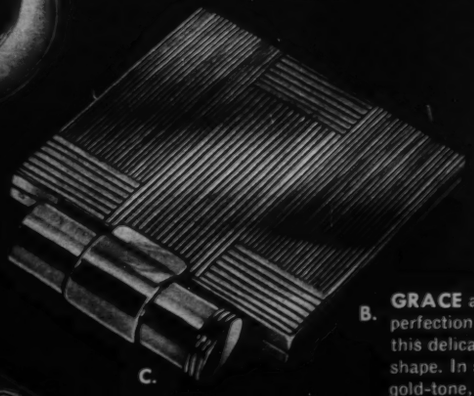

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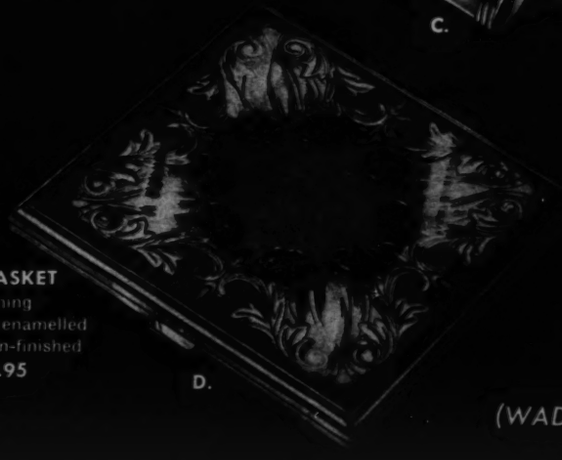

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FILMS

Some Sunny Magic

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"AN AMERICAN in Paris" combines the music and lyrics of the Gershwins, the dancing and choreography of Gene Kelly, and the direction of Vincente Minnelli. What you won't find listed, however, is a spirit of sunny magic that can't be itemized or specially credited, because it is something above the sum of all the parts and as elusive and pervasive as light on running water.

Charm, to paraphrase J. M. Barrie, is a sort of bloom on a picture. It may not be quite true to say of anything so complex as a film that if it has charm it doesn't need anything else; but it is beyond argument that if it hasn't, nothing else will take its place.

In "The Tales of Hoffman", for instance, we were presented with any amount of high-priced talent and high-powered planning. The planning was ambitious and the talent extraordinary, but the picture lost its way in a flight from the obvious which became in the end as laborious as the obvious itself and just as wearying to watch.

"An American in Paris," on the other hand, takes the most obvious little plot in the world. A young American painter living in Paris (Gene Kelly) is picked up by a determined and beautiful sponsor (Nina Foch), and ten minutes later is in love with an attractive shop-girl (Leslie Caron). The attraction is mutual, but the shop-girl, it seems, is about to be married to a music-hall idol (Georges Guetary). So there are surrenders and renunciations, but in the end shop-girl and artist dance their way back into each other's arms and the sponsor and the music-hall artist are abandoned and forgotten.

FROM FIRST to last, however, "An American in Paris" is loaded with charm, and the charm itself is effortless, springing apparently from a sense of complete congeniality — between the Gershwin music and the Kelly dancing and choreography, between Gene Kelly and everybody else in the cast, between the American artist and the Paris he enlivens, a Paris presented sometimes in realistic photography, sometimes in stylized terms derived from Utrillo, Toulouse-Lautrec, Renoir and Rousseau. There is a sense of joyous ease about the whole picture, an ease that is never betrayed by a hint of the pains and care and calculation that must have gone into its production. It simply looks like a film that it was sheer pleasure to make, from start to finish.

Everything in "An American in Paris" radiates from Gene Kelly, who has never been more agile or engaging than he is here. As his partner he has chosen Leslie Caron, a nineteen-year-old French dancer with an odd, childish, attractive face that fairly beams with willingness to please. Georges Guetary loses her, but he loses her with the best of grace, as he does everything else; and Nina

Foch makes her failure to get her man at least a minor triumph in rueful charm. Oscar Levant, also on hand, plays a Gershwin piano concerto, and doubles as violinist, drummer, xylophone player, orchestra leader, music lover and general comedian. Like everyone else he seems to be having a wonderful time.

"THE BLUE VEIL" sets out to prove that complete self-sacrifice is the highest human virtue, a point that may strike you as debatable before the picture is over. Jane Wyman is the star here, and Norman Corwin, who wrote the script, is as inventive as Torquemada in finding ways to make the poor girl suffer. First she loses her soldier-husband, then her baby. She takes up the life of a governess, hoping to solace herself with other people's tots, but this merely leads from one emotional crisis to another, with the heroine surrendering youth, romance and finally her bank-account to her fanatical self-dedication.

To make things worse for poor Miss Wyman, they have dressed her as badly as possible, in belted housefrocks, timid frills, and the most affronting series of flat sailor hats ever screened. Charles Laughton, as a wealthy corset manufacturer brightens things momentarily and Joan Blondell appears, much too briefly, as a flashy musical star all trimmed up with sequins and ospreys. However, the picture never gets very far from Jane and her tearful partings from her various little charges. Altogether it's a very gloomy affair, contrived as openly as possible to make audiences cry. I never felt less cheerful at a picture, and never farther away from tears.

NO ONE could mistake "Detective Story" for anything but a stage play filmed. As frequently happens, however, this does it very little harm, for it is a vigorous melodrama and its single set is filled with a wonderful assortment of minor characters, all drilled by Broadway experience to near-perfection. The setting is the squad room of a New York police-station and the action is dominated by a single detective, (Kirk Douglas), a fanatical and sadistic law-enforcer.

—MGM

"AN AMERICAN IN PARIS"

The ending is arbitrary, but by the time it arrives the hero has been carried far beyond the point of no return and the dramatist had really no alternative except to shoot him. Up to this point, however, the film shows such remarkable authority that it can almost be forgiven for losing it in the last quarter of play.

■ The Vagabond Players of New Westminster, BC, have built themselves a new theatre. Gala opening production was Oct. 29; director, MARGARET CUNNINGHAM.

W. SHAKESPEARE ON A DISC

JULIUS CAESAR — *Shakespeare.* Do you recall the declamatory readings from Shakespeare that John Barrymore used to record? The aim: to be within the rudest comprehension of the widest audience. Radio-drama experience, long-playing and better recording techniques generally have made the process a more refined operation. The drama can now be of some value. This Hector Ross production, while not of Stratford-on-Avon quality, is a good short edition. The plot is pared to the bone; the actors, unbothered by too many subtleties or complexities of interpretation, say their pieces to register directly rather than deeply. But since school classes and casual Shakespeare fans in their own homes will enjoy the record most, such refinements may not be missed. Cast: Ralph Truman as Caesar, Ralph Michael as Antony, Arthur Hewlett as Brutus. Recording: good. (*London —33—LLP415.*)

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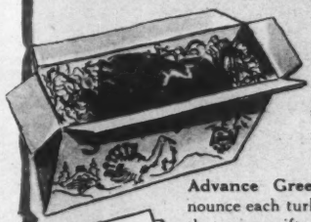

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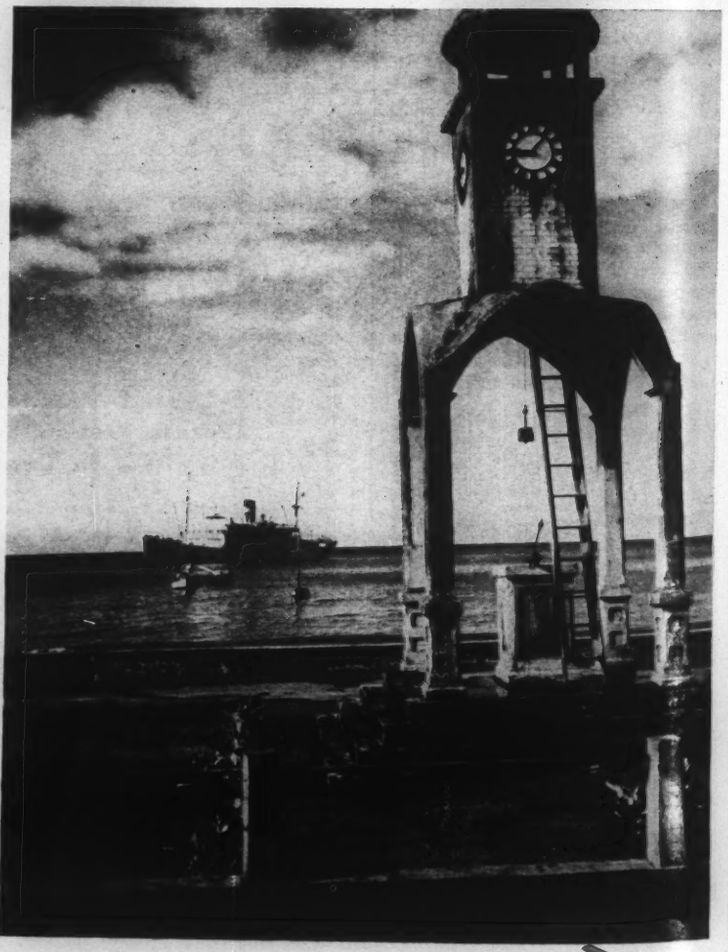


PORTS OF CALL

WEST INDIAN HOLIDAY

by Noel Hubbard

THE British West Indies . . . a millionaire's paradise? Definitely no. Perhaps a paradise for winter-hardened Canadians seeking warmer climes, but . . . no longer is it the exclusive territory of millionaires.

The devaluation of the British pound, cheap airline and steamship transportation, have brought the islands within reach of Mr. Average Citizen. Like high button shoes, high transportation costs have disappeared.

Ancient stamping grounds for Columbus, Nelson and Henry Morgan, the West Indies have drawn the curious from their respective firesides without denting the bank account beyond measure of quick repair.

Trinidad for instance, where East meets West—and every other race and creed. Where the Help Wanted column of the newspaper in Port-of-Spain carried the following advertisement:

HELP—6 MEN TO MIX CONCRETE. BRING YOUR OWN WOMEN TO ASSIST. 6 PENCE A BATCH.

←THE PICTURES

Mood of the West Indies is here caught by the camera. *Above*, a native belle poses with her sad-eyed pet. *Below*, the ancient clock tower at Montserrat overlooks Plymouth Harbor.

—Photos courtesy Canadian National Steamships

Where the shirt-tail boys act as guides, bearers and general information bureaus. And when the sun goes down, ox-carts loaded with green coconuts are encircled by Blacks, Hindus and Chinese, all drinking coconut water.

Dusky hands grasp a nut—a flashing machete blade—and the top falls off spilling clear water . . . one penny please.

JAMAICA, largest island in the Caribbean and one of the most superstitious. Natives who are afraid of rain water falling on an unprotected head. So—with no hat available, a handkerchief will serve—even if the rain does soak through within two seconds.

The shouting, pushing clamor of Kingston, the capital. The luxurious resort section of Montego Bay and the high mountain country with its plantations, rivers and tropical vegetation—all blend together to make the visitor pop-eyed.

Prices for some items are rock bottom. Grapefruit at five cents each. A dozen oranges for the price of a Canadian shoe shine. Plantain, breadfruit and fresh fish can be obtained almost for the asking. But—if you wish roast beef, fresh eggs, milk or steak—look out, for these cost a lot.

And in the Bahamas—the Nassau waterfront with its fishing craft manned by dark skinned natives. The plush, British Colonial Hotel with its magnificent meals and colored flunkies—at twenty dollars a day. Not suitable? Well then, move to one of the many guest houses at lower rates. You breath the same air, swim in the same water and tan beneath the same sun.

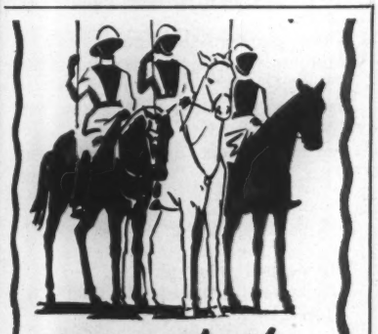
Like fishing? Barracuda will strike at practically any lure. Tarpon, Kingfish, Marlin and a score of others would make the average angler desert his wife and kiddies in order to cast a line into Caribbean waters.

SOUTHWARD by steamship through the Leeward Islands—blue, sunlit water, tropical nights and soft calypso singing. St. Kitts, separated from its sister island Nevis, by a turbulent gap of water. English Harbor at Antigua, better known as "Nelson's Dockyard." South to Montserrat and then Dominica, first of the Windward Islands. St. Lucia and its capital, Castries—one of the finest harbors in the Indies.

And of course, Barbados, more English than England and possessing the finest year-round climate of any of the islands.

One hundred miles west—St. Vincent—steeped in the bloody, Carib rebellion. St. Georges, capital of Granada, with its upper and lower towns, similar to Quebec.

"Where the youngest and the oldest,
Greet you everywhere you go,
With the never ending query,
'Have you got a penny, Joe?'"



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MEMO FOR CERTAIN VOYAGERS

by Charles Bruce

(Broadcast in the CBC's program of farewell to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.)

RUGGED and picturesque, the captions said.
And the tourist-folder of land opens.

Arms of the searching sea
Fade backward from the estuaries of the hills.
Pulpwood drifts in the quick shallows of the Matapedia;
Boomed timber on the Miramichi;
And arched on rock, etched on its rim of sky,
A stone town ringing with the name St. Lawrence. . .

Time turns the fold of land
And the land changes.

Woods and hills and the smooth breasts of fields slope inward;
The fields slope south,
Green, bronze, umber and green,
Measured and gardened,
Fenced,
Greenveined with rivers.

(Black chimneys breathing smoke, and smoke in folds from the black lips of engines,
And a shout:
Somewhere a fogbound siren shouting E r i e.)

Now, the stone land:
Here on this page the swamps and barrens and the inland forests
Dark on precambrian mounds.
The wings of gulls
Shadow a mountain beach. The word is North.

North . . . but the page is turned.

THE PAGE is turned;
These are the whispering plains,
Laid flat and high, and ripe with the sleep of time;
Ripe with the gold of now on the black depth of time;
Tuned to the wind in wire, tuned to the wind. . .

(Purple and black the veil of storm over paling light at the edge of the plain;
And the wheat leaning, beginning to move with a silent rustling in the wind before rain.)

The mountains, now.
The young hard brilliant parapets of rock
Whitescarved in the sun. . .
Haunting with height the city and the slope,
Haunting the heart with a towering song unheard,
And at their feet (again) the insistent sea.

Ask us the question, voyagers.

This heaped geography;
This colored crust of hill, field, city, forest, sea and stone—
What breath informs it?
What long pulse of life
Lives in the veins of it?
What is the blend of fear, strength, song and dream
Slowburning in its heart?

We cannot tell you that.

There is no answer but the wordless answers
That live in flesh, in nerves, heart, blood and bone;
The moving images that crowd our

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dreams
When the heart goes looking
When the mind journeys
When the blood remembers.

Somewhere in time, a horse stamps
balled snow from a hoof
In the yard, to the clink of sled-chains. . .

Somewhere a mower chirps, far off,
with a sound of crickets;
And a sidehill tilts to the wind,
Smelling of hay and sun. . .

VOICES. A woman's voice. Anger and love
On the tongues of time; and the shrill shouts of children
Blown from the schoolhouse woods, where the apples nest
By the grey roots of maples. . .

Streets. And a street. And dreams. The implacable clock
Blasting the mind from sleep. . . A floor that shakes—
(Stamp, stamp, stamp and stamp)
Tremorous with mass . . . weight . . . thrust . . . the beating wheels. . .

Dreams and images that flow like breath, forever moving;
Forever merging with time, forever reminding:

Somewhere an axe falls, today, in a woodlot,
Over the hill from fenced fields and the red roofs of barns.
The stroke is an echo, echoing up in time. . .

Somewhere in morning dusk a boat grates to a landing;
Slither of fish and sound of the sea's wash—
And the mind moves, hearing again the lop in the dusk of the Channel,
Seeing again the murk behind Courseulles. . .

A thousand answers, voyagers; infinite answers.
Sounds,
Images,
Crowding the memory and the memory of memory, and the dreams of tomorrow.
Hearsay and Hope—
Last night, tomorrow, and the breath of years,
Merged in the breathing Now.

Send the heart looking, voyagers.
Send the heart looking;
Let the mind journey and the blood remember.

CHARLES BRUCE *is General Superintendent of the Canadian Press.*

NOTEWORTHY . . .

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BOOK REVIEWS

A FAR-EASTERN DILEMMA

by John L. Watson

("A Dragon Apparent")
NORMAN LEWIS

A DRAGON APPARENT—by Norman Lewis—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.25.*

TO MOST OF US Indo-China is known only as a remote and rather mysterious part of Southeast Asia whose Communist guerrillas have in the past two or three years caused considerable embarrassment to the armed forces of the French Republic. It is in fact a nation—or rather a group of nations—whose character is both colorful and complex. It comprises, within the general term "Indo-China", three distinct and separate states—Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos—and includes four principal ethnic groups, all different in traditions, customs and outlook.

The two unifying factors in Indo-China have been French colonialism and Asiatic Communism, neither of them benign, both of them bent on exploiting the land and its people to the limit of its capacity. Needless to say the present political situation cannot be explained in terms of a clear-cut struggle between the forces of good and evil, *i.e.*, Western Enlightenment and Communist Tyranny. The atmosphere is too murky clearly to distinguish the sheep from the goats.

Books about "the mysterious East" have always been fun to read but never before has it been so important for men of goodwill in this part of the world to acquaint themselves with the problems of the Oriental peoples whose uneasy stirrings are the cause of so much apprehension. Consequently a book like this, which both entertains and instructs, is a useful document. I know nothing of Mr. Lewis's background or beliefs, save that he occasionally contributes to a British publication of leftist persuasion but high literary standards—a fact which may or may not serve to indicate the direction of his prejudices.

There is much to delight the eye and the ear in this book, much to stimulate the imagination; there is also much to disturb and dismay. The savagery of the French planters, who secure native labor by trickery and retain it by force, is not pleasant to contemplate; nor is the smug complacency of the so-called Christian missionaries who collect souls "with the not very fierce pleasure that others collect stamps" and are quite content that the natives should work 13 hours a day seven days a week so long as they have the priceless treasure of Faith.

As for the minor officials and most of the soldiery, they are decent men who recognize injustice when they see it but are powerless to counteract the malign influence of the planters and the correct "official" attitude of the French Colonial Office which, with sound commercial logic, regards Indo-China primarily as a source of cheap raw materials.

If Mr. Lewis is critical of Western practices, he is equally dismayed by the spectacle of Communism at work on the Asiatic mind. He spent some time among the Viet Minh, visited a local headquarters and watched a night attack on a French fort. His analysis of these Oriental Marxists, with their sinister methods of "indoctrination" and "re-education", makes it plain that Communism offers no solution to the problems of Asia.

The basic cause of the present Indo-Chinese dilemma is the pressure of two rival imperialisms on the life-pattern of a degenerate but reasonably happy and well integrated people; and the dilemma will not be resolved until the welfare of the people is given precedence over the political and economic interests of their oppressors.

How To Speak

by Lucy Van Gogh

WORKING WONDERS WITH WORDS — by Wilfrid Womersley—*Dent—$3.50.*

NOBODY can work wonders with spoken words unless he speaks them in such a way that every sound that properly belongs to them reaches the furthest hearer on whom the wonders are to be worked. Nobody can do it unless he produces these sounds so that they are pleasant to listen to, both as individual sounds and in the roll and flow of their groupings. Nobody can do it unless he practises at the art of doing it, as pianists practise at the art of playing the piano.

This may well be the most useful book available to such a practiser today. Its author, whose deeply regretted death occurred as it was going to press, was a senior Canadian banker, and it is published simultaneously in Canada, the U.S. and Great Britain. If you want cut-and-dried rules you will not get them; but you shouldn't want them anyhow. Vitality in speech "is not a matter of rules and principles, for there are none"—which is true. The secret of a melodious and flexible voice is "one-tenth theory and nine-tenths exploration." Mr. Womersley gives you hints on how to explore, but he doesn't undertake to do the exploring for you.

In the matter of style one of his finest examples is from a speech by Leonard Brockington, than whom Canada has produced few better examples of the oratorical artist. There is a chapter on "Stance" which reminds us that "a public speaker must be somewhat of an actor" (actually every good speech is a performance) and gives excellent instructions on that most vital part of every speech, the opening words. There are chapters on Debating and on Radio, but there is nothing on that very important topic, the art of the peroration, and this critic suggests that in the likely event of a second edition Mr. Brockington might be induced to provide a supplementary chapter.

The recipe given by Lord Balfour is good for some cases but is definitely not universally applicable. The late James Forrestal records in his just published "Diaries" a reminiscence of Churchill's, who when he first entered Parliament asked Balfour what he did about his perorations. Balfour's reply was: "After covering what I want to say, when I come to the first sentence that has a grammatical ending I sit down."

FROM "CLEOPATRA SLEPT HERE"

Canadian Character

by B. K. Sandwell

UNFULFILLED—by W. G Hardy—McClelland & Stewart—$3.50.

THE AUTHOR of "All the Trumpets Sounded" is now by a long distance Canada's leading professional novelist since Arthur Stringer. Like Stringer he does not devote himself much to the Canadian scene, but also like Stringer he gets around to it occasionally. This is his first purely Canadian and contemporary novel; and if in the opinion of this reviewer it does not gain much, for the Canadian reader, from this fact the reason is probably that Mr. Hardy as novelist is no more interested in the Canadian scene than he was in the scene of ancient Greece or ancient Egypt or any other of the places and periods that have appealed to him as good novelistic material.

He may have felt that the president of the Canadian Authors' Association—and he is an extremely good president—ought to write a Canadian novel; but I do not believe that he had anything that he really wanted to say about Canada, as Mr. MacLennan for example has, nor anything about human life and destiny that he could only say in a Canadian setting because that was the only setting he knew, as Mr. Morley Callaghan has. "Unfulfilled" has a lot of discussion about the Canadian character in it, and also a lot of discussion about the power of money over the diffusion of ideas. It is the kind of discussion which, if he did a novel about the American Civil War, Mr. Hardy would probably write about slavery and the Southern Gentleman — good place-and-period stuff but not to be taken seriously.

Both Mr. Hardy and his publishers are entitled to credit for no small self-denial for this Canadian localization, for they have an American public to cater to, and I am far from sure that that public will not be colder to the fate of a left-wing publicist living in Toronto, and blackmailed by a Toronto financier, than if the publicist were in Memphis and the financier in New York. The essential part of the book is the story of the relations of the publicist, during the Second World War, with his wife, his maturing young family, and his mistresses, and I hasten to add that the last-named group are not Canadians and are not even in Canada; that is the sole concession Mr. Hardy makes to the inhibitions of the Canadian reader.

The unfolding of these relationships and their complicating consequences, and the development of the younger people, are narrated with great skill, and if we do not always feel that we are completely on the inside of the characters, even of Gregory Rolph the publicist, that is because Mr. Hardy is more anxious to get on with his tale than to clutter it up with too much psychology.

Mediterranean Lark

by Mary Lowrey Ross

CLEOPATRA SLEPT HERE—by Lilian Brown—Dodd, Mead—$3.75.

THIS is the unconventional record of a paleontological expedition to the Island of Samos. The party, headed by Paleontologist Barnum Brown, went to Samos to search out and bring back to America the fossil remains of a prehistoric animal known as the Samotherium.

As presented by Liliam Brown, wife of the head of the expedition, both the enterprise and the life of the Island sound like a long Mediterranean lark, as recounted to the folks back home. The author's free and easy style is least fortunate when she attempts to reconstruct Mediterranean legend in modern colloquial idiom, a trick approach that has betrayed far more gifted writers than Mrs. Brown.

On the whole the writer's good spirits are considerably more commendable than her literary style.

Writers & Writing

WRITERS and photographers were the last to wave an affectionate farewell as Princess Elizabeth and her debonair Prince Philip sailed away from Canadian shores.

It was a suitable gesture too, in that

—Norman Lewis

FROM "A DRAGON APPARENT". One of the author's many photo illustrations.

You met the wonderful Keith family in
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You saw them through days of adversity in
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SATURDAY NIGHT'S

Analyses of Canadian and World Affairs

If ya want to hear about it I'll tell ya but to me it's strictly for the birds. I mean this David Copperfield stuff and all. If you'd believe those jerks at the NEW YORKER you'd think the whole thing was a very big deal but they have to sell the crap I write in nearly every issue. TIME magazine is trying to prove I'm a hot-shot guy and the publishers are yelling deep and terrific but they're a bunch of phonies. I'm not kidding, it's all pretty depressing. The only thing I care about is little old Phoebe and she thinks the book's solid. The rest of the stuff bores me.

THE CATCHER IN THE RYE

by J. D. Salinger

$3.50

McCLELLAND AND STEWART LIMITED

Publishers

magnificent coast-to-coast Auld Lang Syne broadcast, that Frank Willis read a poem by Charlie Bruce, hard-working Canadian Press news chief. He is also one of Canada's better poets, lives in Toronto, formerly in Maritimes.

The poem appears on pages 24 and 25 of this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT.

■ We suppose it is no coincidence that a new edition of "The Red Badge of Courage" is being released simultaneously with the release of the MGM picture of the same name. The illustrations were originally drawn on the battlefields of the Civil War by Homer a Harper's Magazine war correspondent. Ernest Hemingway has called this book "one of the finest books of our literature." Seems incredible that this imaginative piece of writing was produced by STEPHEN CRANE at the age of twenty-two, before he had ever seen a battle.

■ A lively new edition of "Living With Our Children" by LILLIAN M. GILBRETH, with introduction by Dorothy Canfield Fisher is announced by George J. McLeod, Ltd.

Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, partner of her husband, the late Frank B. Gilbreth, remarkable woman, and more than remarkable mother, was on a speaking engagement in Canada recently. Time does not wither and certainly nothing dims her technique for successful living. She carried on her husband's work after his death; is President Gilbreth Inc., consulting engineers in management. She is widely known as author, educator, engineer, lecturer, public servant; holds degrees in Engineering, Literature, Philosophy, Psychology, Science.

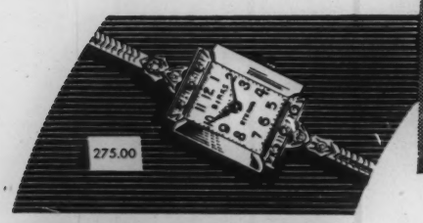
"She broadens the horizons for us," read citation of National Management Council presenting her with Wallace Clark Award. With all this, she raised a dozen children, two of whom have written warmly about how she did it.

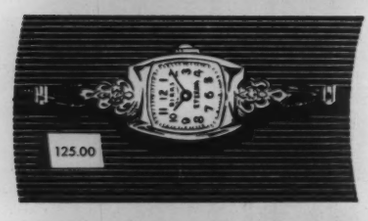
■ "A Doctor's Pilgrimage" by EDMUND A. BRASSET, MD again reminds us medical men are high up in favorite people other people like to read about in fiction and non-fiction. This new Canadian volume about Dr. Brasset's work, life and love with care of people in the outlying districts of Nova Scotia; blends the tragic with the humorous.

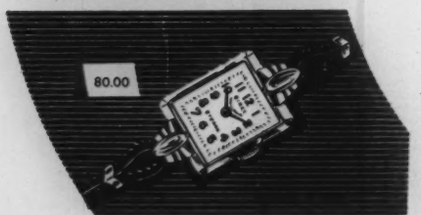
■ "The World's Favorite Recipes" newly published cook book of favorite recipes from the countries of the United Nations compiled by the American Home Economics Association should bring us nearer the one world ideal.

■ Canadians are not too overly burdened with knowledge about Newfoundland but a lot of us will visit that newest Province of our own dear land, we hope, we hope, so homework beforehand should be "Birds of Newfoundland," recently published and written under the sponsorship of the Newfoundland Government, compiled by HAROLD S. PETERS and THOMAS D. BURLEIGH of the United States Fish and Wild Life Service. —*Rica*

IT'S FROM BIRKS







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BUSINESS

PRICE PRESSURE vs PRODUCTION

IS THE BUYERS' MARKET BACK?

by Michael Young

IF THE PRESENT situation on the Canadian business scene continues for another month or so, the New Year predictors are going to find their crystal balls unusually clouded, come the first weeks of 1952. Lately, Canadians—as both buyers and sellers—have been fence-sitting; it will be hard to predict which way they will jump.

Buyers are waiting because, looking at the signs, they see a good chance that prices will drop: they don't believe prices can go up much more without forcing some action by the Government to control them; and they are not at all convinced that the pressure is there to force them up anyway. So there is little incentive to buy for speculative reasons. At the same time, present high prices provide lots of incentive to "make do" and await further developments, so even non-speculative buying is reduced.

The sellers, who themselves have had to pay high prices to produce or acquire the goods they are selling, are thinking pretty much the same way, but on the basis of different evidence. They see a possibility of further price rises, but, what is more significant, very little chance of a sustained price drop. They feel they have little to gain, and possibly a lot to lose by large scale price slashing to move goods now. And across-the-board price cuts are what the buyers are waiting for. It seems the tangible influences of today are nullified by buyers' and sellers' conflicting expectations for tomorrow. These can change abruptly, and because their influence on price and supply is so great, can confound predictors.

Here are some influences that are keeping buyers on the fence:

(1) *Delayed demand has been filled.* Up to the Spring of 1950, the balance had been held in favor of the sellers by the combined weight of a delayed demand (delayed, as in the case of housing, not only by war-born shortages, but also by depression-born poverty) and greatly increased spending power. But before the Korean War started, the delayed demand had pretty well run its course, with the exception of housing. Almost all the increase in prices and the diminution of supply during the first six months of the Korean War was caused by hysteria and the cynical speculation it encouraged.

(2) *Increased productive capacity.* Since the Korean War started, the West's defence production has been largely (and in the case of Canada, almost entirely) in the form of build-up. A Government survey conducted early in the year of Canadian investment plans for 1951 showed private and public new investment expenditures scheduled to exceed $4.3 billion—a 14 per cent increase over 1950's achieved result. Most of the investment will go into defence building with the iron and steel industry getting the largest single share. In all, real physical assets are expected to increase by six per cent over last year. Reflecting this, and evidently to a large extent independently of it, during the first seven months of the year, Canadian manufacturing industries produced 11 per cent more goods than they did in the same period in 1950.

OTHER INDICATORS: crude petroleum production up 64.6 per cent during the first seven months of 1951 over the same period in 1950; construction contracts for the nine-month period up 85.8 per cent over the first nine months of 1950.

Defence production has produced a number of paradoxes on the economic front. Existence of labor shortage in some areas and serious unemployment in others is only one of them. But most contradictory is a combination of inflation and slowly growing buyers' market. It's posing some serious problems to buyers and sellers: wrong guesses at this time could prove expensive.

Across the border, U.S. industry is even more expansive. There, business is spending at a rate of $25 billion a year for new plants and equipment. The American Defence Mobilizer, Charles Wilson, has been quoted: "The productivity of the U.S. is so tremendous that if we started an all-out mobilization today (January, 1951) we could practically fill Texas with war machines by 1952." He's a bit less optimistic nowadays, largely because of raw material distribution which has become tied up with red tape. But even at the present rate, three more years are expected to see civilian and military production maintained at the highest levels.

To feed this gigantic build-up, the search for raw material sources is being pressed: demand and price have encouraged developments that might have waited years had they not been required to meet the raw material appetites of industries engaged in, or readying for, defence production.

(3) *Long-term expansion.* All this new productive capacity is part of the defence build-up, but the new factories and the new mines will still be producers after the emergency is over: they are not just emergency measures.

When there was a formal war going on you could see the end of it in some defined period. There is no such defined period in the cold war: " . . . no recognizable beginning, and . . . no foreseeable end," said Lord Halifax recently. Emergency measures can hardly be adopted on an *ad infinitum* basis. As a result, we have set ourselves the task of carrying a program that is really three-fold: defence production, civilian goods production, and economic aid to underdeveloped countries (really part of the defence program).

This means that, in both Canada and the U.S., the defence program is being pushed with an eye on the civilian economy of the future. The gap between defence and civilian production, which is not so wide as it appears, is being bridged as we go.

Canadian policy on this matter was explained by Defence Production Minister C. D. Howe last winter when the question of dispersing defence production facilities was occupying a great deal of official time. The Minister admitted it was possible to establish new defence industries outside the traditionally industrial areas in Canada, but he maintained that unless the industry had some prospects for a post-emergency life, it would be no kindness to the area to locate it there. Defence industry, in other words, is being established with a view to post-emergency civilian goods production.

The effect of this on buyers' expectations depends on when they think the emergency will be over. There's a pretty general belief that this will be in three years when the West's defence production program is completed. A cold war truce would reduce this period.

(4) *No consumers' shortages.* In spite of the raw-material shortages at the producers' level, scarcities haven't yet appeared at the consumer level. It may cost you more, but at retail you can still buy anything—luxuries and necessities alike. This has dampened the panic that provoked such a flurry a year ago, and in so doing has reduced the possibility that shortages will develop. Since the post-Korea flurry, buying pressure has eased gradually. At present it is confined to essentials, with food as the leader, but even in this category the consumer isn't stampeding. George Carr, President of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association, declared recently that "military orders are the saving feature of what would otherwise be a very difficult situation." He blamed cheaper imports and overloaded inven-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

EXPANDING production is not of the short-term, war-use-only variety. Steel industry is growing to fill new civilian needs too. Below, Stelco at Hamilton, Ont. —Stelco

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77th annual statement

Year ending 31st October, 1951

ASSETS

Deposits with and Notes of Bank of Canada	$ 45,552,916.78
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks	30,759,078.03
Other Cash and Deposits	8,198,191.80
Government and Municipal Securities (not exceeding market value)	187,449,486.38
Other Bonds and Stocks (not exceeding market value)	9,318,815.23
Call Loans (secured)	5,967,142.76
TOTAL QUICK ASSETS	$287,245,630.98
Commercial and Other Loans (after provisions for bad and doubtful debts)	228,141,913.08
Liabilities of Customers under Acceptances and Letters of Credit (as per contra)	12,191,326.38
Bank Premises	7,960,594.22
Other Assets	66,577.16
	$535,606,041.82

LIABILITIES

Deposits	$503,780,084.40
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding	12,191,326.38
Other Liabilities	205,443.84
TOTAL LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	$516,176,854.62
Dividends due Shareholders	353,441.84
Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits	19,075,745.36
	$535,606,041.82

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1951, after contributions to Staff Pension Fund and after making appropriations to Contingency Reserves out of which full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made		$ 2,862,000.30
Provision for depreciation of Bank Premises, Furniture and Equipment		475,600.05
		$ 2,386,400.25
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Taxes		1,150,000.00
		$ 1,236,400.25
Dividends at the rate of $1.20 per share	$840,000.00	
Provision for Bonus of 20c per share payable 1st December, 1951	140,000.00	980,000.00
		$ 256,400.25
Special Provision to write down Bank Premises		150,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward		106,400.25
Profit and Loss Balance 31st October, 1950		1,969,345.11
		$ 2,075,745.36
Transferred to Reserve Fund		1,000,000.00
Profit and Loss Balance 31st October, 1951		$ 1,075,745.36

RESERVE FUND

Balance at credit of account 31st October, 1950	10,000,000.00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	1,000,000.00
Balance at credit of account 31st October, 1951	$ 11,000,000.00

I. K. JOHNSTON
President

L. S. MACKERSY
General Manager

U.S. BUSINESS

Too Much "Butter"?

CIVILIAN GOODS production in the U.S. is still going on at a high level. But there's a growing sense of urgency in the effort to make the most, defence-wise, of the American productive potential. This has been highlighted by Eisenhower's visit. The first half of 1952 should see some changes in the guns or butter balance—at present there is evidence that "butter" is weighing too heavily on the scales.

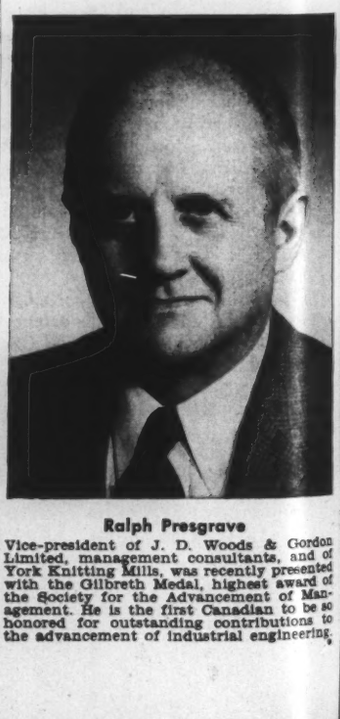
Government allocation of defence materials for the forepart of 1952 will shove most civilian production close to the break-even point on profits. So close, according to some leading defence officials, that further materials cutbacks couldn't be ordered without practically ruining a good many producers of non-military goods. As long as the war remains more or less "cold" this isn't in the cards; maintaining a healthy civilian economy is part and parcel of the defence program through the cold war period.

Copper Alternative

ANACONDA Copper has decided to go into the aluminum business. The big copper producer is ready to finance construction of a $40 million plant in Montana capable of turning out 54,000 tons of aluminum annually. Anaconda will obtain its bauxite concentrate from other companies.

The copper concern's decision to enter the aluminum field stems from the acute copper shortage. Copper will be in scarce supply indefinitely and aluminum is proving an adequate substitute in many products. Pre-Korean aluminum output was 750,000 tons a year. Expansion now under way totals 650,000 tons.

Awarded Medal



Ralph Presgrave

Vice-president of J. D. Woods & Gordon Limited, management consultants, and of York Knitting Mills, was recently presented with the Gilbreth Medal, highest award of the Society for the Advancement of Management. He is the first Canadian to be so honored for outstanding contributions to the advancement of industrial engineering.

BUSINESS COMMENT

SCATTER A-BOMB TARGETS

by P. M. Richards

THE OTHER day representatives of U.S. industry, labor and civic planning attended a defence-against-atomic-bombs conference in Washington, and were warned by Government spokesmen that the opening blow of any war on the United States would certainly be against the nation's production machine. The conference discussed a plan calling for the dispersion of new and expanding industries within their marketing areas, to create a multiplicity of small targets rather than one large target.

In view of the destructive power of atom bombs, the soundness of the principle of dispersion can scarcely be open to question. Nevertheless it may be that atom bombs, or even the new small tactical weapons, will not actually be used in the next war because of the very fact of their tremendous destructiveness. The enemy might be afraid to initiate their use, because of the West's superiority in them, and the West itself would possibly be too civilized to use them first, despite present pressure from some quarters to do so.

The reader will remember that when World War II began, Britain told the Germans that she was prepared to retaliate strongly if they used poison gas, and they did not use it. Nor did Britain and her allies use it. Today the West is already engaged in defensive wars against Communism in Korea, Malay and Indo-China in which atomic weapons are not being used. Perhaps, then, we should not count too strongly on our atomic superiority as a means of defence in World War III. That is, the West's atomic strength might protect it from being atom bombed, but not from other, non-atomic, methods of attack.

What this argument adds up to is that our one important superiority over the Russians is in respect of atomic weapons, but the Russians can nullify this superiority at any time by simply refraining from using them.

However, the Russians may not be convinced that we would not use them. And this doubt, if it exists, may mean that there will not be a World War III. But since we certainly can't count on that, we should not be neglecting the big matter of dispersion of industry. How much real consideration has this received at Ottawa?

Retail Trade Up

RETAIL business everywhere is now experiencing the stimulus of Christmas buying. Before that, business had been dull for many weeks. Rather surprisingly dull, in view of statistical evidences that consumers in general had ample buying power. In the U.S. the same situation has existed. The explanation, apparently, is that the public has ceased to "buy ahead" in anticipation of goods shortages which, so far, have not materialized. Immediately after Korea was invaded, and for some time thereafter, there was a lot of that kind of buying. Presumably many wants were satisfied then and have not recurred.

Also the Canadian Government imposed its anti-inflation measures, restricting instalment terms and bank loans, raising the income and sales taxes, and discouraging non-socially-useful business expansion by deferring depreciation write-offs for tax purposes on new capital expenditures. No doubt these restrictions at least contributed to slowing down the public's buying. But the chief cause seems to have been the elimination of the fear of shortages. In spite of the demands of defence, the supply of consumer goods has been maintained.

This adequacy of consumer goods seems likely to extend well into 1952. But consumer goods shortages may loom up again before the year is out. The reason is an acute shortage of steel, affecting a very wide range of products, and scarcities in varying intensity of many other materials.

A year from now important new steel productive capacity will begin to be effective. But until then, the pinch on civilian goods manufacturers will be more severe than it has yet.

Lynn Lake's Metals

TODAY most business activity that's not directly related to defence seems to be declining. But it's interesting to note that the new developments of our natural resources, which are promising to provide a substantially wider basis for our future prosperity, are going ahead vigorously on many fronts. One that has received less attention than others is the prepara-

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tion for opening up the big nickel-copper deposit at Lynn Lake in northern Manitoba, at which production is scheduled to begin in October 1953.

Construction of the Sherridon-Lynn Lake railway has little more than started but is being pushed. The primary aim is to make available the millions of tons of strategic metals proven at the new property, but the project means much to Manitoba and indeed to Canada in other ways, as the *Winnipeg Tribune* points out editorially.

When Transport Minister Chevrier introduced the bill in the Commons for the construction of the railway, he said the railway means expenditure of $50 million by the mining company, the CNR and the federal Government; full development at Lynn Lake of a proven reserve of 14 million tons of strategic metals; establishment of a mining plant and concentrator employing 500 men and of a town of perhaps 2,500 population; establishment of a nickel refinery in Alberta employing 100 men; construction of a 7,000 h.p. hydro-electric plant on the Laurie River, 50 miles south of Lynn Lake, with a potential of 15,000 h.p.

The cost of the railway is estimated at $14¾ million, to which the mining company will contribute $5 million in annual payments of $350,000, in addition to paying regular freight rates. An estimate of traffic potential, Mr. Chevrier said, indicates that the CNR will net $244,000 annually on operation of the line, apart from the mining company's annual payment.

Exporters

MEMBERS of the Canadian Exporters' Association expressed themselves strongly at the annual meeting regarding the bad effects of the governmental control of wheat marketing. This control, imposed as a war measure in 1943 and extended to include oats and barley in 1948, has increasingly obstructed the efforts of grain and flour exporters to operate, members stated.

The Association adopted a resolution complaining that the simple pricing system reflecting supply and demand, formerly in use, had been displaced by a host of arbitrary decrees which had actually restricted marketing; that the Canadian Wheat Board has practised discrimination in favor of overseas governments that have bulk-producing set-ups and against governments that have bought through private channels, and that the present Canadian sales method, in comparison with that of competing exporting countries, is unsuited to meet the conditions of the International Wheat Agreement. The resolution asked that corrective measures be taken before irreparable injury was done to Canada's export trade in grain and grain products.

Other resolutions asked that Ottawa press for U.S. implementation of the Customs Simplification Act of 1950, that Ottawa should allocate materials for goods to maintain export markets, that the St. Lawrence Seaway be proceeded with and that every effort be made to develop new export markets.

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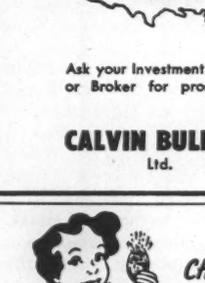

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REFILLABLE SYPHON

It's smart — and thrifty — to make your own soda in a Sparklets Syphon. Refilling takes next to no time: fill with water, 'charge' with a Sparklets Bulb — and a syphon of fresh, zesty 'soda' is yours.

Standard Wire Mesh Syphon, Chrome Top $17.50

De Luxe Streamline all-metal Chrome Syphon with tray $27.50

Bulbs — Box of 12 — $1.75

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Refillable SYPHONS

Canadian Distributors:
PALMERS LIMITED,
730 Wellington St., Montreal.

INSURANCE

Rent Protection

THE R's were very proud of their new duplex. For years they had scrimped and denied themselves in order to buy their own home and they had decided on a duplex, reasoning that the income from the upper half would help in amortizing the payments. And, being careful people, they had taken the precaution of getting adequate fire insurance.

The fire insurance came in handy when the top flat was partially destroyed by fire and helped in the cost of rebuilding. But they were deprived of rent income during the months that the top flat was uninhabitable and it was then that they heard of rental insurance.

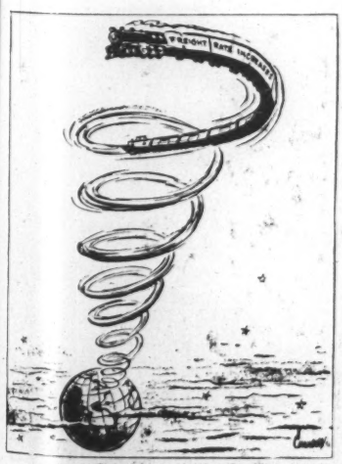
Rental insurance corresponds to business interruption insurance and is designed to give protection for loss of rents if the premises are rendered untenantable due to fire or other cause.

It is not as widely or well known as it might be and most property holders are probably under the misapprehension that it is applicable only to large apartment buildings. Actually, the rate is low enough, depending upon the fire rate of the building, that rental insurance should not be overlooked by owners of duplexes or flats.

The policy also includes the loss of rental value to a proprietor should he be occupying the premises himself and while there are variations, depending largely upon locations, the policies are generally based on the time necessary to rebuild.

The importance of rental insurance cannot be underestimated when one considers the wide increase in the cost of building materials and labor. It is not enough that one should have only coverage against fire on the building and contents. It may be that the owner is dependent, to a certain extent, upon his rentals for part of his income and if this income is cut off or reduced, he might find himself in serious financial straits. Rental insurance can thus take up the slack during that period when the building is uninhabitable.

—Douglas R. Weston



—Chambers in Halifax Chronicle-Herald

SPEAKING OF SPIRALS

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED
AND WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
Annual Report of Board of Directors For the Year Ended August 31 1951

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Herewith is submitted on behalf of the Directors the Consolidated Balance Sheet showing Assets and Liabilities of your Company and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies at the close of the fiscal year ended August 31, 1951, together with the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus for that year. The books and accounts of the Company have been examined by your auditors, Messrs. Price Waterhouse & Co., and their report is attached.

The sum of $492,160.18 has been provided as an addition to the Reserve for Depreciation which now stands at $4,864,306.03, and the plants and equipment of the Company throughout the country have been maintained in their usual good condition.

All inventories have been taken with care and have been priced on the basis of cost or market, whichever was lower.

Public demand for the Company's products continues to be most satisfactory and the newer special lines of Kem-Tone and Kem-Glo have met with national consumer acceptance to the extent of a gallonage already running into several million, all of which has been built up over a period of only four or five years. This year we are introducing another new product, Super Kem-Tone, which will have national distribution and merchandising before the end of the calendar year and which we believe from bookings already received will meet with a similar good reception and success.

As a result of these activities once again your Company attained a record level in sales for the year, and the combined profit from operations amounting to $3,163,770.58, before deductions for depreciation and other purposes, was also the highest in the history of the Company, in the face of constantly increasing costs of doing business. Provisions for interest, depreciation, etc., amounting to $1,055,660.32 brought the balance of earnings before income taxes to $2,116,700.26. Provision for taxes on income at $1,108,756.21 was over twice the amount provided a year ago. The balance, therefore, of net profit available for dividends amounted to $1,007,944.05 compared with $891,428.24 last year. These earnings would provide $29.12 per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company, and after payment of $7.00 per share on the Preferred Stock the remainder would provide $3.40 per share on the Ordinary Stock.

Dividends were paid for the period on the Preferred Stock in the amount of $242,200.00 and on the Ordinary Stock in the amount of $280,900.00.

The Total Current Assets of the Company amounted to $15,678,966.70 and Current Liabilities to $7,558,237.18, the balance of Net Current Assets thus being $8,120,729.52 an improvement of $579,316.72 during the year.

The Earned Surplus of the Company and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies at August 31, 1951 amounted to $8,734,681.60 as compared with an Earned Surplus at August 31, 1950 of $8,249,837.55, an increase of $484,844.05 during the year.

It is with deep regret that I record our loss through death in August last of Paul F. Sise, a member of the Board of Directors since 1935. He at all times faithfully discharged his duties in the service of the Company and his wise counsel and judgment will be greatly missed by his fellow Directors.

The personnel of your Company continues to operate with fine loyalty and efficiency and grateful thanks are extended to the staff throughout the country for this co-operation and support.

Respectfully submitted,
A. W. STEUDEL
Chairman.

Montreal, Que.
November 8, 1951.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET—AUGUST 31 1951

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash on hand and in bank		$ 193,042.89
Trade accounts receivable, less reserve		5,882,710.57
Other accounts receivable		284,271.42
Inventories of raw materials and supplies, goods in process and finished merchandise, stated on the basis of the lower of cost or market		8,744,744.33
Portion of excess profits tax recoverable in 1952		70,759.35
Insurance, taxes and other prepaid expenses		266,687.47
Advertising stock, stationery, etc.		236,750.67
		$15,678,966.70
OTHER ASSETS:		
Sundry accounts receivable, including $4,180.29 owing by shareholders	$ 62,739.08	
Unamortized royalty payment	28,292.37	91,031.45
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:		
Investments	$ 30,775.20	
Advances	29,449.48	60,224.68
INVESTMENT IN AND ADVANCES TO AFFILIATED COMPANY:		
Investment	$ 200,000.00	
Advances	48,977.32	248,977.32
CAPITAL ASSETS (Capital assets include land and buildings, leaseholds, machinery and equipment, together with formulae, trademarks and goodwill (carried on the books at $5,715,655.12) acquired in 1911, at cost measured by the par value of bonds and the stated value of shares issued as consideration for such assets; properties owned by three of the consolidated subsidiary companies are included on the basis of appraised values with subsequent additions at cost; other properties are included at cost.)	$13,052,424.66	
Less: Reserve for depreciation	4,864,306.03	8,188,118.63
		$24,267,318.78

Note: The replacement value new, less depreciation, of land, buildings, machinery and equipment of one of the consolidated subsidiaries as of August 31 1948 as reported by Dominion Appraisal Company Limited was $835,071.77; the replacement value new, less depreciation, of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and other consolidated subsidiaries as of June 30 1948 as reported by Canadian Appraisal Co. Limited was $6,196,451.57. The total replacement value new, less depreciation, based on these 1948 appraisals was therefore $7,031,523.34 which is $4,559,059.83 in excess of the net amounts at which land, buildings, machinery and equipment are included under capital assets at August 31 1951.

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Bank loans			$ 3,600,000.00
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities			2,724,867.07
Income and other taxes			1,233,370.11
			$ 7,558,237.18
RESERVE FOR ALLOWANCES TO RETIRED EMPLOYEES			20,000.00
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS:			
Capital Stock—			
Seven per cent cumulative preferred—			
Authorized—40,000 shares of $100.00 ea. $4,000,000.00			
Issued — 34,600 shares of $100.00 each		$ 3,460,000.00	
No par value ordinary—			
Authorized—225,000 shares			
Issued—224,720 shares	$4,494,400.00		
Earned Surplus, per statement attached	8,734,681.60	13,229,081.60	16,689,081.60
			$24,267,318.78

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:
J. C. NEWMAN, Director.
J. A. SIMARD, Director.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND EARNED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31 1951

Combined profit from operations, before provisions for depreciation and other deductions shown below			$ 3,163,770.58
Add: Dividends from partly owned subsidiary companies			8,590.00
Deduct:			$ 3,172,360.58
Interest on bank loans	$ 295,838.41		
Allowances paid to retired employees	71,877.80		
Legal fees	11,234.52		
Remuneration of executive officers and directors' fees	184,549.41		
Provision for depreciation	492,160.18		1,055,660.32
			$ 2,116,700.26
Deduct: Provision for taxes on income			1,108,756.21
Net profit for the year			$ 1,007,944.05
Earned surplus at August 31 1950			8,249,837.55
Deduct:			$ 9,257,781.60
Dividends paid during the year—			
Preferred—$7.00 per share	$ 242,200.00		
Ordinary—$1.25 per share	280,900.00		523,100.00
Earned surplus at August 31 1951			$ 8,734,681.60

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies as at August 31 1951 and the consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus for the fiscal year ended on that date and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required. In our opinion, the attached consolidated balance sheet and the related consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies as at August 31 1951 and the results of their operations for the year ended on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

We also report that earnings of the subsidiary companies not consolidated are included in the accompanying financial statements only to the extent of dividends received.

MONTREAL, October 17 1951.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

120th Annual Statement

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1832

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED AND SUBSCRIBED
$15,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP *$14,804,545*

RESERVE *$29,609,091*

Condensed General Statement as at 31st October, 1951

ASSETS

Cash, clearings and due from banks	$164,423,893.84
Government and other public securities not exceeding market value	223,872,345.38
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	23,819,511.54
Call loans (secured)	33,266,903.10
Other loans and discounts (after full provision for bad and doubtful debts)	385,802,500.45
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit (as per contra)	19,833,636.59
Bank premises	22,455,725.59
Other assets	618,447.06
	$874,092,963.55

LIABILITIES

Notes in circulation	$ 46,386.34
Deposits	803,770,765.18
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding	19,833,636.59
Other liabilities	1,644,115.11
Capital paid-up	14,804,545.85
Reserve fund	29,609,091.72
Dividends declared and unpaid	483,195.58
Provision for extra distribution	296,500.00
Balance of profits, as per Profit and Loss Account	3,604,727.18
	$874,092,963.55

GENERAL OFFICES: TORONTO, CANADA

Branches across Canada and in
JAMAICA • CUBA • PUERTO RICO
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

LONDON, ENG. *108 Old Broad St.*

NEW YORK, U.S.A. *49 Wall St.*

THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

H. S. GOODERHAM, *President* — A. W. EASTMURE, *Managing Director*

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

BUYERS' MARKET BACK?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 29

tories for the difficulty.

Just about anywhere the buyer looks he sees evidence of tremendous expansion of the nation's productive capacity. This expansion may put a strain on existing materials and labor, but it won't be long before their increased output will be felt in the market. Who can be worried about an impending shortage of new cars, for instance, in the face of Ford of Canada's beginning of a multi-million dollar new plant in Oakville, Ont., and its expansion of productive facilities in Windsor at the same time? Or aluminum, in the face of Alcan's gigantic project in BC? Or iron and steel in the face of the 400-million-ton reserves in Ungava combined with the expansion of steel-making facilities to use the ore?

Combine these prospects (which are by no means long-term ones) with today's high prices, and you have one good explanation of why buyers are waiting. They see the Canadian economic picture as one of tremendous expansion, geared to meet a three-fold demand. They see the probability that the military demand will be smaller a few years hence if they believe the West can successfully negotiate from strength with the Russians and so avoid World War III. They see a good chance that prices will drop before then, and very little chance that they will rise. They believe they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by waiting.

WHAT about Canadians as sellers? Mainly, they have the past as a guide. Fighting a modern war, or even preparing for it, puts a tremendous strain on an economy. And looking at the world realistically, the sellers see little reason for believing or hoping that the need to rearm will diminish.

As for the greatly expanded productive capacity, they can see demand in Canada expanding at as great or perhaps greater a rate. Quite apart from the array of development programs that the country is about to undertake, the growing population has needs that have to be filled. In terms of immigration alone, there are 1,000 new customers a day.

The other important consideration is the fact that the economics of a country like Canada can't be considered in isolation from the rest of the world; while our own productive capacity may justify hopes for a gradual thickening up of inflated Canadian dollars, influences from the rest of the world work in the opposite direction. This is not only a matter of inflated prices for certain of our imported raw materials. We have assumed a share of the responsibility for the economic development of underprivileged countries, and while this will eventually yield dividends in the form of increased world production, it will place added demands on our productive power for a period of at least two or three years.

In view of these indicators, the seller has no reason to panic. Individual cases of price cutting appear, but so far these are just a jog, not the beginning of a change in the price trend. They are the result of a local development—such as a sudden need for cash—not the result of pressure overall.

THE SELLER has had to pay high prices to acquire or produce the goods he is selling; he can be expected to hold out for high prices as long as he possibly can.

So the comparative lull on the market doesn't yet represent the beginning of a substantial drop in the cost of living. It could if the sellers panic, but since there are as many factors supporting present prices as there are working to undermine them, they are not likely to do that.

Meanwhile, it appears prices rose too high too quickly after the Korean War started, and they will have to stay where they are for a while until the buyers catch up with them, psychologically. By the time that happens, there will probably be enough pressure to hold them where they are, but yet not enough to force them up any further. We will be dealing in realities then, not expectations. And North American productive power is an encouraging reality.

—Ont. Hydro News

HYDRO-ELECTRIC power, though pressed by demand, paces industrial growth.

PEOPLE

PIONEER FOR POETRY

by Dorothy Livesay

A RECORD among the little magazines of Canada has been established by "Contemporary Verse," which celebrated its tenth year of life this last October. Without subsidization and equally without falling into debt, the neat little quarterly has continued to publish poetry, depending only on its subscribers and a few publishers' advertisements. The high standard of poetry has not wavered and yet many young poets have gained entrance on the strength of merit. P. K. Page, James Reaney and Raymond Souster are among those who owe their first encouragement to the editor, Alan Crawley.

This retired lawyer, blind since 1933, is the spark that keeps "Contemporary Verse" alive and vital, so that critics like Lister Sinclair say it is "the best magazine in Canada, little or big, if the consistent merit of its contents be the sole criterion."

Alan Crawley lives with his wife and younger son, Michael, high on the rocky hill of Caulfield, BC, directly opposite Vancouver's Point Grey. Here come letters, poems and visitors from many parts of the English-speaking world. Poems are read to Alan and then re-typed by him in braille. Those he likes best he memorizes; often to use in "speaking poetry" to friends and groups. Others he selects for his next issue of Contemporary Verse. Still others he must reject, which he does firmly and kindly—usually with a critical appraisal that is of help to the poet concerned.

Today there is probably no other Canadian critic who knows more about the condition of our poetry. "These are dull days," he will admit, after the upsurge of new poets and new poetry during the war years: "but there's no reason to give up." Alan Crawley's brief to the Royal Commission on the Arts, Letters and Sciences brought his full knowledge of the poetic situation in Canada to the fore. And when he suggested that poets should be subsidized by fellowships and endowments it was because he knew that encouragement does wonders for young poets. He cannot pay them himself for their poems; so he would like to see their talent recognized and encouraged through a trust fund, a board of men and women representing the arts. But in the meantime, he is not giving in! Working away on his braille typewriter he keeps his end up: a pioneer for poetry.

ALAN CRAWLEY'S "Contemporary Verse" is principal outlet for Canadian poetry

APPOINTMENTS: THOMAS A. STONE, Canadian Minister to Sweden, is now Chairman of the UN Administrative and Budgetary Committee. Stone was proposed by British Foreign Secretary ANTHONY EDEN; seconded by the Swedish delegation.

■ New Chairman of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce is RENE PERRAULT of Montreal. Chairman Perrault served in the First World War; is a graduate of McGill.

■ The first Canadian to win the Gilbreth medal for "outstanding con-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

For taking color pictures . . .
Kodak Signet 35 Camera—$125—Kodak's newest color camera with Kodak's finest lens. Famed as "tops" in many photographic fields, the Kodak Ektar Lens (f/3.5) is now available in a moderately priced 35mm. camera with modern luxury features. Flasholder with guard, $13.70.
Kodak Pony 135 Camera—$44.25—More and more folks are asking for Kodak's budget-model color camera. And they're getting the most gorgeous color slides you could ever want. They project beautifully . . . or make wonderful big color prints. Flasholder with guard, $13.70.
Kodak Christmas Gifts that open up the royal road to
gorgeous color pictures
For showing color pictures . . .
Kodaslide Table Viewer 4X—$71—Here's where all good color slides hope to end up . . . in a modern Kodaslide Table Viewer. 4X model combines projector and screen in one compact unit. Shows color slides, enlarged more than four times, crisp and brilliant even in a fully lighted room.
Kodaslide Merit Projector—$36.50—Your color fan is sure to go for this Kodaslide Projector. Shows color slides crisply and brilliantly—as big as life and just as beautiful. Has new-type jiggleproof slide feeding.
Prices are subject to change without notice.
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C-20

MUSIC

THE NEW RECORDS

HELEN TRAUBEL SINGS WAGNER.—"Narration and Curse" and "Love Death" (*Tristan and Isolde*); "Elisabeth's Prayer" (*Tannhauser*); "Euch luften die mein Klagen" (*Lohengrin*). Miss Traubel is in excellent voice (and showing decided improvement on her Columbia recording of the Liebestod made some time ago). Flagstad men will find Traubel lacking in the dynamism and sheer force of their favorite but Traubel has the advantage of as fine a recording as seems possible. (*RCA Victor—33—LM 1122*).

BUNNY BERIGAN PLAYS AGAIN.—Old well-known jazz classics by the [illegible] pet virtuoso whose career had [illegible] sadness and triumph of his some[illegible] frenzied profession. Everybody knows Berigan's version of "I Can't Get Started"; but such lesser known numbers as "Jelly Roll Blues", "High Society" reveal his magnificent hornwork to better advantage. There are eight numbers, all of historic significance. The recording can't be judged by present-day standards since these are all transfers to LP from matrices made before 1939. (*RCA Victor—33—LPT 1003*).

GENIUS AT THE KEYBOARD. A "gimmick" record with some didactic value, this is another of Victor's "Immortal Performance" series and presents Pachmann, Paderewski, Prokofieff, Rachmaninoff, Rosenthal, Schweitzer playing sometimes their own, sometimes other composers' works. Recordingwise, it represents a technical *tour de force* since some of the performances had to come off the old cylinders. (*RCA Victor—33—LCT 1000*).

SERENADE FOR STRINGS, Op. 22—*Dvorak*. The Berlin Philharmonic Chamber Orchestra under Hans von Benda realize the haunting tenderness of this lovely work. Sensitivity and intense feeling throughout. On the other side, Tchaikovsky's *Serenade in C Major* with Mengelberg and the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra. Mengelberg's reading seems thin and taut against last year's issue of Koussevitsky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra (*Victor — DM 1346*) but the Mengelberg version is better recorded. (*Capitol — 33 — P8060*).

EIN HELDENLEBEN—*Strauss*. Richard Strauss' extraordinarily megalomaniac work has had three pressings in the last three years (besides this one: Reiner with Pittsburgh SO; Beecham with Royal Philharmonic Orchestra). In this version Mengelberg, to whom the work was dedicated and who believes in the music enough to rise above its lapses in good taste, gives a feeling interpretation that is full of color. Recording: it's a Telfunken transfer from matrix made during the war; LP has improved the quality tremendously. (*Capitol—33—P3013*).

MENGELBERG CONDUCTING — More Telfunken transfers of short works by the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra under Mengelberg. Brahms' Tragic Overture occupies one side and is given a heavy-handed treatment in the beginning but which brightens richly as the performance progresses. On the other side: Schubert's Overture to Rosamunde; Beethoven's Prometheus (Overture, Allegretto and Finale) and Turkish March. The recording is crisp, biting and precise. (*Capitol—33—P8078*).

MIRACLE OF SHACK COLLEGE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

immediately. During the depression Regina businessmen would dodge meeting the priest, knowing that otherwise they'd be beguiled into generosity in spite of themselves. Yet, to a man, they agree that *Père* has never asked anything for himself.

But dearer to *Père's* heart than any other contributions are the slender donations from former students. One, a reporter, sent him $2 a week for years. Now, with a better-paying job, it's $5. Students may borrow from *Père* with the same ease as he borrows from them. Money means little to Athol Murray.

And his students are hand-picked. Going through a sheaf of applications, he knows the Arts course must be limited to around 50, and 8-10 of them girls. The selection is a prayerful matter. He isn't interested in their ability to pay their tuition fees, but in their mental stature.

A fantastic feature about this shoestring college, of which *Père* is President, is that although it operates without a budget (it never knows what it will have to spend) yet it grants scholarships to outstanding students. One such girl is attending the University of Toronto on a scholarship from Notre Dame. *Père* can't bear to see talents wasted or misapplied.

Another student, older than most, has twice had to break off his course to work in Flin Flon's mines, to support his fatherless brothers and sisters. But he's back at Notre Dame again this year. Notre Dame means character-building. Slackers just don't endure the spartan régime.

Instructors are priests, nuns and laymen, all with university degrees. *Père* lectures in logic, aesthetics and metaphysics. Even to brush shoulders with him is to catch a little of his vision, to recognize, if briefly, the actual joy of study.

And his students don't take reams of notes. They learn to think. They sit huddled in their heavy coats in Lane Hall classrooms while blizzards sift in over the worn doorstep. But they keep on coming back for more.

"They'll probably never make a million dollars," says Father Athol Murray. "But they'll be fitted to face life, because they are whole men, because they have learned to think through to a conclusion."

WORLD OF WOMEN

THE CHRISTMAS FLOWER

by Rene Palmatier

POINSETTIAS are blooming in florists' windows, certain sign that Christmastime is near. For the poinsettia, warmly bright as the holiday spirit, has become a Yuletide symbol of the New World.

It is little more than a century and a quarter since this plant with green, fiddle-shaped leaves and flame-red, petal-like bracts was carried home from Mexico by Joel Roberts Poinsett, first United States minister to that country. Yet, today, it is this continent's number one Christmas plant.

In Canada, from the Dale Estate at Brampton, Ontario, alone — incidentally North America's largest greenhouses—thousands of potted poinsettias carry cheer, east as far as Newfoundland and west as far as Saskatchewan.

"Operation poinsettia" begins in April and continues for nine months. Propagating gets under way about June when row after row of cuttings are started in sand-filled "benches." When rooted, these cuttings are planted in pots and a fresh supply goes into the benches. This procedure repeated at intervals during the summer adds up to a variety of sizes for the Christmas pots, or "pans."

"When they're partly grown the tops are 'pinched off'," we were told. "This makes the plants branch out and produce more blooms.

SOME GROWERS use cuttings from their own propagating stock — huge, bush-like plants several feet high. But many import them by air from California and Florida.

"Yes, I have grown pink poinsettias—and white ones, too," said poinsettia-minded John Argall, who produces some thousands of the plants yearly in his Toronto greenhouses and supplies many of the city's florists. "But, actually, they're more for 'show' purposes. Buyers prefer the red ones."

In the beginning this business was only a local-cut-flower affair. Then, as the demand for the Christmas bloom steadily increased, Paul Ecke —the California poinsettia grower— decided to develop it into a greenhouse-potted-plant industry.

The poinsettia is a native of southern Mexico and South America. But it grows well also in some of the southern United States. Paul Ecke, who has been selecting and improving poinsettias for more than thirty-five years, found it was feasible to grow the propagating stock out-of-doors in southern California and then to ship cuttings to greenhouses. Here, with weather and other conditions controlled by the grower, the plants could be grown on and bloom for Christmas would be assured. Today potted poinsettias are available for the holiday season all over the continent.

Joel Poinsett first saw the "painted leaf," or *flor de fuego* (fire flower) as the Mexicans call it, during the Christmas season of 1882. An ardent botanist, he was delighted and intrigued with the plant's deep green foliage and brilliant, flower-like braets (the actual flower is only a tiny portion in the centre of the bracts). And when he returned to the United States in 1823 he took several cuttings of it with him.

These he later propagated at his South Carolina plantation. He also brought the plant to the attention of botanists and nurserymen and sent cuttings to friends in various parts of the country.

In Mexico, the poinsettia is used to adorn cathedrals, churches and homes of rich and poor alike. And, when decorating Holy Crib which most Mexican families have in their home during Christmas week, it is known as Flower of Christmas.

Legend says that, long ago, the poinsettia was a plain and unattractive weed growing by the wayside. Then, one Christmas Eve, a poor little Mexican girl stood outside the Cathedral door watching the worshippers enter, all carrying gifts for the Holy Mother and Child. Grieving because she had no gift, Marie suddenly noticed the tall green weeds growing nearby. Gathering a few she went into the Cathedral and slowly walked towards the altar. As she passed down the aisle each weed was tipped with flaming radiance. And, because of this, the plant has still another name: Flower of the Blessed Night.

But, by whatever name it is known, this scarlet Christmas flower spells cheer — in shop windows and in homes; on gay holiday wrappings and on greeting cards.

■ Four "femmes" and one man won scholarships awarded by the Department of Music, Brandon College. All are Manitoba students. JUNE STEVENSON of Wawanesa won two scholarships. DIANE MACDONALD of Sanford and JOYCE PARTRIDGE of Fort Garry share one, with Joyce also awarded a silver medal for the highest marks in Grade 9 piano in the Province; and JEAN UNICUME of Brandon won a scholarship and a medal for Grade 1 piano top marks.

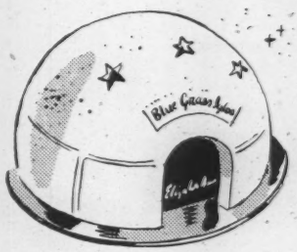
■ St. Lambert, a Montreal suburb, is so proud of localite CLAIRE DUCHESNEAU that it contributed $1,000 towards her jaunt to London, England, for further vocal studies. Soprano Claire won a 1949 scholarship on radio's "Singing Stars" program and was winner of "Les Futures Etoilees" program.

■ Over in the Orchid Room, a Mayfair night club, is Toronto-born GWEN DANTE, daughter of the late Ernest Dainty. Gwen is a "point-singer"— speaks almost as much as she sings. Gwen first appeared in London with the Canadian Army Show; has done theatre work in Canada.

Elizabeth Arden

Enchants with NOVELTIES

Gay . . . intriguing . . . clever, are these Novelties created by Elizabeth Arden for "different" gifts.



BLUE GRASS IGLOO . . . a star-studded, frosty arctic igloo —its red door opens to reveal a bottle of Blue Grass Sachet Powder . . . together with a precious jewel-topped Perfumair in the same wonderful Blue Grass . . . $6.50.

CHRISTMAS BOOT . . . the traditional crimson boot . . . with perky toe and silver cord lace . . . its beauty booty a 4-oz. bottle of Blue Grass Flower Mist and a jewel-topped Perfumair in classic Blue Grass Perfume . . . $5.50.

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IT PAYS TO . . .

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS

by Mona Clark

"IN THIS COUNTRY you need not be afraid." It was one of those rare moments on a train when both engine and chatter come to a full stop. So everyone in the chair car could hear those words, spoken softly by a woman with just a trace of accent.

"In Prague," she went on, "I was twice in the Underground. It was so terrible I try not to remember but it taught courage. Now—I have a business, so small but all my own. It is near Niagara. Mostly it goes well but sometimes not—anyway, I am not afraid."

That was all I heard because the engine began to chortle again and the man in the next chair took up his incessant coughing.

Ever since that morning nearly two months ago on a Montreal-to-Halifax CNR train, I have been thinking about this woman. In fact she started me pondering why there are not more of us Canadian women in businesses of our own. If this country is that good, then why don't we know about it?

I have even been trying to study records. First I went to the Canadian Government's Bureau of Statistics but found I would have to wait until the 1951 census was completed. At that they wouldn't be prepared to give me a breakdown on the number of private enterprises—male and the number—female.

STATISTICIANS of several Provincial Governments couldn't help because it hasn't yet occurred to them to keep files on this subject *extraordinaire*. Nor are there any such municipal records. So I was driven to the banks, then to loan companies and finally—if you can bear it—to organizations of Gallup-poll ilk.

So far my figures are not conclusive, but they seem accurate enough to satisfy all but the statistical mind. In the four largest cities across Canada, the number of women who have founded and are operating their own ventures is somewhere between four and five per cent of our total commercial enterprises. Across the country this percentage drops to less than 3 per cent.

After that I really got my teeth into a one-woman research.

"What percentage of women have failed in business in the past 10 to 15 years?"

The cagey bankers said even less than 2 per cent, the poll specialists thought less than 1 per cent. In my survey I wasn't able to find one loan company that hesitated to lend money to a woman if she could show reasonable credentials.

OPERATING ON HER OWN is, to a woman's mind, such a gargantuan affair that she climbs into every suggested pitfall and tries it on for size before she takes the leap. That's one important reason why she makes a go of it.

Another is fear—fear of failure. She sticks it out against big odds. Two of my banking authorities and three of the loan companies think it would be good for this country—have a steadying effect—if more women invested themselves in industry.

But all this was only a preliminary to my real canvass. I then began to trail women employees of the upper brackets. In general my question was, "You have experience, you have responsibility yet you can't go much farther—this being a man's world of business—so why don't you start out on your own?" I was amazed to discover that 65 per cent of those women had thought of it seriously but had stumbled at the first hurdle: the courage to try.

That I can understand; it was the way with me.

—Ralph Greenhill

PLANNING THE NEXT ISSUE in the *Gossip!* office: Miss Clark and two assistants, Mrs. George Aylesworth l., and Mrs. Delorma Brown. In the background, photo of *Gossip!* co-founder, the late W. B. Ferguson.

Twenty-six years ago when the idea first came to me that advertising might be written in story form as a variant from display advertising, I searched a long time before I found a man who had the faith in me that I lacked in myself. To begin entirely alone did not even occur to me. Both young, both unwise in publishing ways, we started the publication, *Gossip!*

It wasn't for many months that I knew he had less capital and less experience than I had. But what did he have? Courage, that's all.

There are still women who think that women should have equal pay for equal responsibility and experience. They won't face the truth that if they stay underfoot in a business that's been started, managed and manned by men, they haven't a chance for the reason that men won't have it—simple as that.

SO THOSE WOMEN go round with their lips in a firm, straight, injured line. Well, they might as well loosen their lips. It will never be any other way and let us be glad of it. If men should give way on their last battlefront, we shall have lost something we will both regret. The male bookkeeper thinks he should be better paid than his female counterpart at the next desk, he who runs an elevator expects more take-home money than the woman on the next shift. And every newspaper man in the world is dead certain he's worth more than any woman reporter. By and large they're quite right, for men do the job better.

Now, please, give me air so I can explain! I do think that, by and large, year in and year out, men are better employees, better executives. And history shows that they only have reached the top in all fields open to both sexes. Who are the great and famous?—Socrates, Shakespeare, Beethoven, Edison, Aristotle, St. Augustine, Michael Angelo—all men. No woman has yet run second or even third in the arts and sciences. And the world's great cooks are all men.

It's only where we have the contest to ourselves that we can show firsts, only then can we boast of Pavlova, Sarah Bernhardt and Jenny Lind.

SO WHY TRY TO COMPETE? Why stay in what a man considers his business when you can't win? There are so many unexplored fields that are suited to women's capacities and talents. And there are plenty of others which belong to neither sex, where a woman meets a man in fair competition with no give or take on either side.

The bookkeeper I mentioned, the elevator man and the newspaper writer harbor no grudge against the woman who goes out and sells life insurance, or opens her own shop, or tries out pig farming. They seem to grin and like it. It's when she muscles in on his set-up that she can go only so far and her pay check can't even go that far.

The woman who has had the right kind of experience, who can get along with people, who has learned to climb over the mounds of detail that bog us females down, and who has the sense to allow herself a certain percentage of errors without having breakdowns, that woman, I do believe, can run her own business.

In this country she need not be afraid.

News About Women

DR. ELISE L'ESPERANCE of New York was in Toronto for the Royal Winter Fair. An amazing woman: started the first preventive cancer clinic in North America—probably in the world—and now is a horse woman. In 1937 she opened her detection clinic; in eight months found 5 cancers in 75 supposedly well women. The next year 165 women came to the clinic; the third year, 300.

Then she opened a clinic in NY's Memorial Hospital—"about as big as an over-sized telephone booth," is her description. Then her mother died of cancer and she and her sister gave a $150,000 clinic to the hospital. Last year over 3,000 new cases were examined; 30,000 made return visits. Dr. L'Esperance feels that the time is now ready for the general practitioner to take the load of the return visits.

Two years ago a detection clinic was opened in Toronto; there are two in Montreal, under DR. ELEANOR PERCIVAL about whom Dr. L'Esperance said, "I have heard she is the outstanding radiologist in the U.S. and Canada."

Now as to Dr. L'Esperance's new love—horses. It's an old one, really. She was brought up on a farm. But during the war when gasoline was rationed she bought a horse, "Princess," and a surrey for her suburban Pelham Manor home. A few years ago, under medical advice, Dr. L'Esperance had to ease up her work. So she decided to interest herself in horses; has seven. She takes them to Fairs; sometimes drives in the ring herself. She brought two to Toronto. And "Princess" always comes along so she won't be lonesome—although she is never shown.

■ The first woman member of the Ontario Command of the Canadian Legion was elected recently. She is MRS. E. W. BUTTERWORTH of Hamilton. Delegates from women's Legion branches in Ontario selected her to represent the views of women veterans on the Executive. She is a Past President of the Centennial Legion branch, Hamilton.

■ LAURETTA THISTLE, drama critic of *The Evening Citizen*, Ottawa, dropped in to see us recently; told us that Viennese singer IRMGARD SEEFRIED didn't make her Canadian debut under the auspices of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto as we stated but under that of the Ottawa Morning Musical Club. Seems she was scheduled to make her first Canadian appearance in Toronto; then went to Ottawa first as replacement for another artist. We also heard from MRS. ROBERT FLEMING of Ottawa to the same effect. Oddly, the Ottawa Morning Music Club meets at night; has for the last six or so years, but still retains old name for sentimental reasons.

■ The Dean of Women, University of Manitoba, got herself an assistant. She's ALLISON MALCOLM, a '49 U of M grad; was lady stick of her faculty.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

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FOR SALE — $400.00
Genuine Red Leather. Rawlinson Custom-built. Down Cushions — Walnut Feet.
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May be seen by Appointment
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By Frank S. Smythe

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In another way, too, the telephone is bigger value today than ever before. Now you can reach *twice* as many people as you could ten years ago and more telephones are being installed every day.

If you haven't service, we want you to know we're working at it. Your place on the list is being protected and your telephone will be installed just as soon as possible.

COMPARE THESE PRICE INCREASES DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

FOOD* UP 111%
COST OF LIVING* UP 65%
TELEPHONE SERVICE** UP 35%
*Dominion Bureau of Statistics
**Average increase plus proposed increase

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THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Bali Bali
a most wonderful perfume ... warm - tempestuous and dramatically feminine
Bali Bali
COLOGNE CONCENTRATE
AVAILABLE AT LEADING DRUG AND DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

CONCERNING FOOD

MONEY-MAKING DISHES

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

THIS is the time of year when ambitious ladies of the parish, and other groups out to raise money, start on their winter program. Suppers, luncheons and teas bring shekels to the "worthy cause." Hows and whys of cooking and serving these functions are different for each organization, but the resulting fare is worthy of high praise.

Here are some recipes which may be useful for such occasions. First is a casserole dish which would be excellent for a potluck luncheon. It's a combination of zesty ingredients, will serve 12 to 14 people and really stretches a boiling fowl. Guaranteed to be successful.

Potluck Casserole

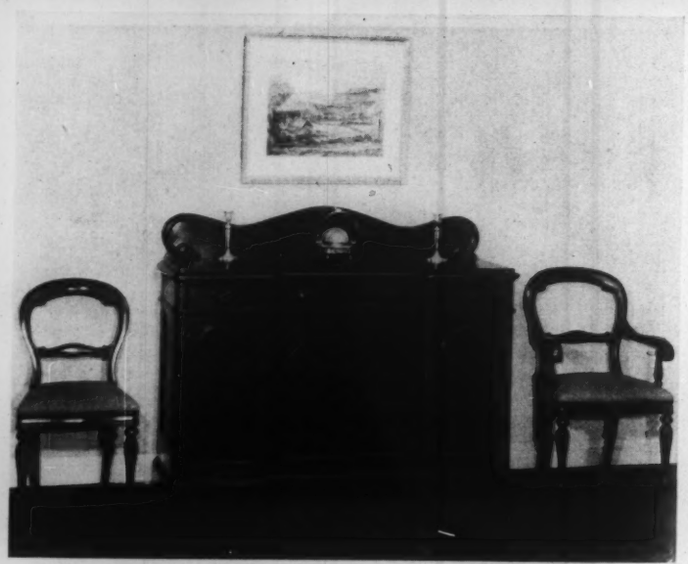
1-5 lb. boiling fowl
Boiling water
1 stalk celery diced
1 tsp. monosodium glutamate
1½ tsp. salt

Disjoint chicken, wash and place in a large kettle and barely cover with water. Add remaining ingredients, cover and simmer 2½-3 hours or until tender. Or cook in pressure cooker using 1 cup water and cook at 10 lbs. pressure 1 hour. Let cool in broth. Remove meat from bones; take off skin and put through food chopper. Cut meat in good sized pieces.

Strain broth but do not skim off fat unless there is a lot. Measure broth and add boiling water to make 7 cups. Reheat liquid add salt to taste and add *1 pound* of fine noodles or spaghetti. Cook stirring occasionally 15-20 minutes or until noodles are tender and broth almost absorbed.

3 tbsp. butter
2 large onions minced
1 green pepper minced
2 tbsp. flour
*1-28 oz. can tomatoes (sieved)
1-20 oz. can peas, drained
1-16 oz. can whole kernel corn drained
1 can mushroom pieces, drained
½ lb. grated nippy cheese

Sauté onions and green pepper in butter for 5 minutes; blend in flour, add sieved tomatoes and cook stirring constantly until thickened. Season to taste. Add to this sauce the chicken, chicken skin, noodles, peas, corn and mushrooms and half the cheese. Re-season to taste. Turn into greased casseroles and sprinkle with remaining cheese. Cover (use aluminum foil if no cover) and bake at 325°F for 45



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- This elegant old-world Georgian sideboard with hand-carved drawer pulls can be made by our craftsmen to your requirements as shown in lengths from 5 to 6 feet.
- The matching single and arm chairs of Georgian design complement the sideboard perfectly.
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Est. 1883

BRAIN-TEASER

A BIT OF A STINGER

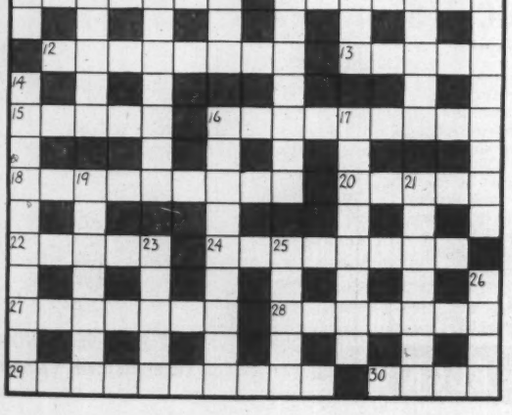
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. They may be slow to get wise. (4)
3. Humbugs (10)
10. A wreath of holly-would suit Judy. (7)
11. An erne's trap. (7)
12. For practising golf in lodgings? (4-4)
13. It will be half-blind, as it were— (5)
15. —whereas Hat is blessed with perfect sight. (5)
16. It makes the trumpeter swell so! (9)
18. Satan and Santa Claus, for example. (9)
20. Cooped up, its only pleasure is to eat! (5)
22. An extra day makes them leap ahead. (5)
24. Wears out less quickly when turned. (8)
27. Adapt a gardener of French extraction. (7)
28. Could the lad bear to be a great lover? (7)
29. Being on hand, the waiter hopes to when customers leave. (10)
30. Sharp cry? (4)

DOWN

1. Gyro-Rotary movement? (4)
2. She "rocked" them in the cradle of the deep. (7)
4. We're getting it by the minute. (5)
5. Victoria B.B. (5,4)
6. Don't get let in for a wrong answer. (5)
7. The delivery man, as it were, is left speech-less by its ending. (7)
8. No bud can. (10)
9. The last word in shafts. (8)
14. To Tristram it was an ordeal to down two beers. (10)
16. Ginger, malt and hops are these parts of 14. (9)
17. Looked at a rooster. (8)
19. Mortification sets in when the cleaning woman takes gin! (7)
21. Wine has what it needs to put it over. (7)
23. Playwright who rewrote the close of Auld Lang Syne? (5)
25. Freighter or just a bum-boat. (5)
26. "The man who came to dinner" couldn't leave him behind! (4)



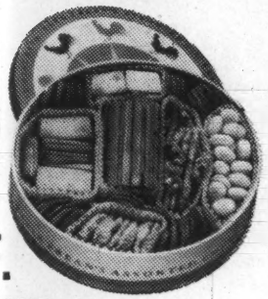
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Pipe of peace
7. Wagoner
8. Calcium
10. Obtain
11. Showered
13. Caracal
15. Nod
16. Tic
17. Red
18. Pea
19. Aladdin
21. Eventual
22. Truism
25. Support
26. Thomson
27. Reservation

DOWN

1. Puget
2. Pontiac
3. Ogre
4. Pocahontas
5. Allowed
6. Emigrated
7. Wood carvers
9. Medicine man
12. Pleasanter
14. Red pepper
18. Patrons
20. A priori
23. Ibsen
24. Stoa



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An Enamelled Drum containing 8 oz. of assorted savoury biscuits suitable for serving with cocktails. 95c.

Twiglets—Crisp, thin "twigs" with a piquant, savoury flavour—6 oz. in Enamelled Drum. 98c.

Cheese Wafer Sticks—Thin, crisp, "sticks" with cheese filling—6½ oz. in Enamelled Drum. 79c.

Cheeselets—Light, cheese flavoured wafers—9½ oz. in Enamelled Drum. 97c.

Mr. Peek & Mr. Frean

Cheddar Sandwich—A cheese sandwich biscuit. Comes in 8 oz. "Evercrisp" Airtight packets. 41c.

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MAKERS OF
Famous Biscuits
ENGLISH
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Arthur B. Thompson, President — A. Emile Marin, Manager

minutes. Uncover and bake 15 minutes longer. *P.S.* This is a good dish for an after-the-game supper. Make ahead of time and reheat.

(In place of 3 cups, approximately, of sieved tomatoes, if desired, make up 3 cups of liquid using drained vegetable liquor and milk.)

Club Marble Cake

This is a quick-to-make cake on the large scale.

You will need 1 package each of white cake and chocolate cake mix. Prepare a 13 x 8 x 2 cake pan as directed on package (grease or line with wax paper). Make up white cake (as directed) and pour into prepared cake pan. Make up chocolate cake and swirl it through the white cake batter—don't blend too thoroughly. Bake at temperature stated on label for square cake for 45-50 minutes. Let cool for 10 minutes in pan, remove to cake rack and let cool thoroughly. Transfer to oblong serving tray arranged with paper doilies.

Frost with *Mint Frosting*: Cream 1/3 cup butter, add 3 cups sifted icing sugar and ¼ cup cream alternately. Add 1-1½ tsp. peppermint extract and green food coloring to tint a pale green. Melt 1 square unsweetened chocolate and drizzle (while warm) over top of iced cake in unconventional design. Arrange fresh flowers or flower petals around cake. Yield: About 32 pieces of cake.

For suppers cooked on location here is a large quantity recipe for Mexican Corn which is simple to serve and doesn't run all over the plate. Delicious with ham or meat loaf.

The recipe makes enough to serve 48-2½ ounce servings; or if you have restaurant baking pans 12 x 18 x 2 it will fill one. To serve divide into 8 lengthwise and 6 crosswise to get the 48 servings.

Mexican Corn

- 2 cups minced green peppers
- ¼ cup shortening
- 10 lbs. or 8-20 oz. cans cream style corn
- 1 tbsp. salt
- 1 tsp. pepper
- 4 tbsps. chopped pimiento
- 4 cups milk
- ½ lb. or 1 cup butter or margarine
- 10 oz. or 4 cups salted cracker crumbs

1. Sauté green pepper in shortening until tender.

2. Combine peppers, corn, seasonings, pimiento and milk.

3. Melt butter, mix with cracker crumbs.

4. Alternate layers of corn mixture and cracker crumbs in greased baking pan (12 x 18 x 2) and top with layer of crumbs.

5. Bake in oven 325°F for 45 minutes. Cut into 48 servings.

■ There's a newly formed Conference Woman's Association of Manitoba. At inaugural meeting MRS. K. A. MOYER, Winnipeg, was elected President. She is the wife of the minister of Regent's Park United Church.

LOOK WHAT I FOUND at my Grocer's!

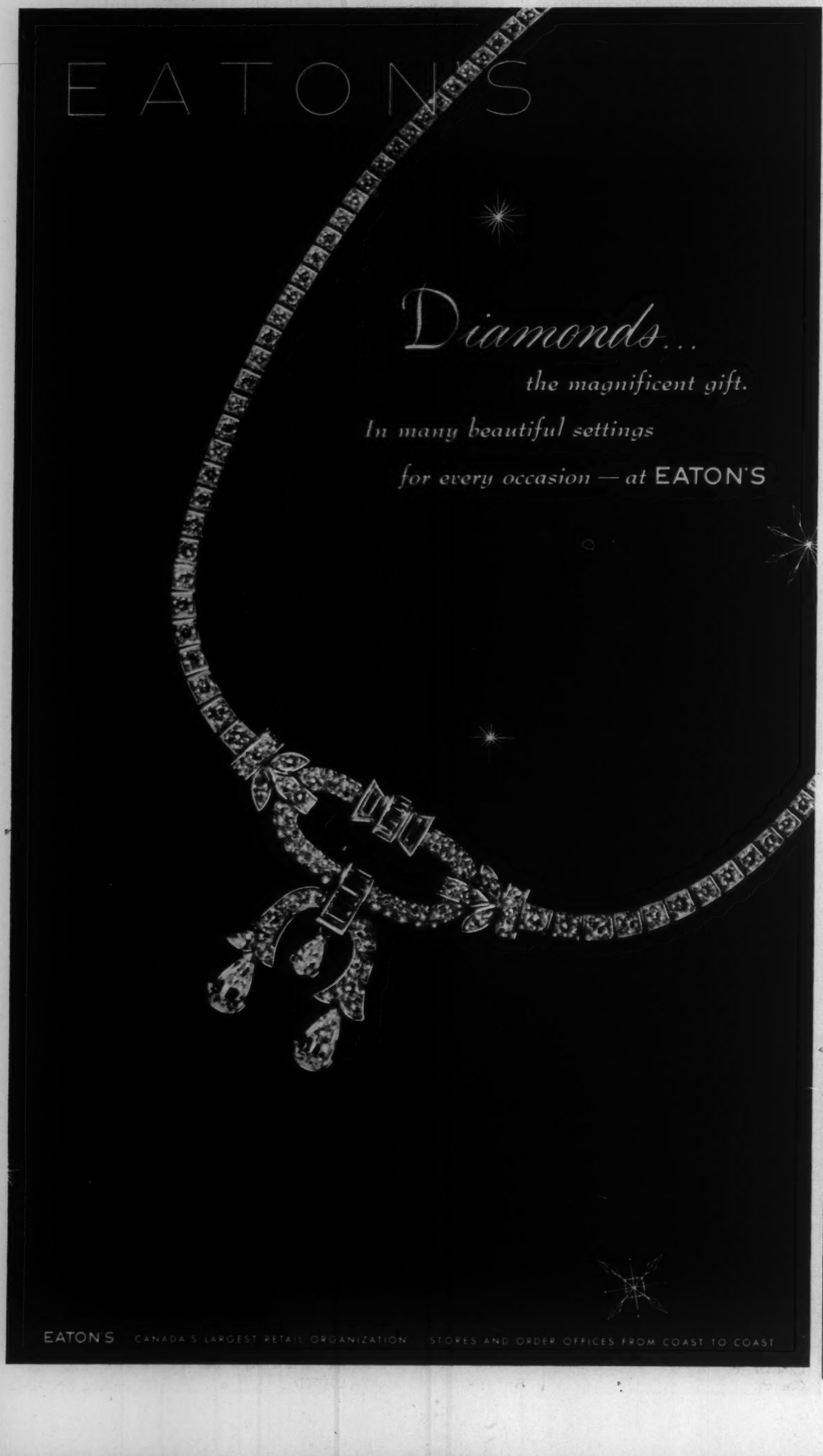
They're so delicious—so crisp—so tender

We housewives are cheering the arrival of the succulent new pack *Green Giant Brand Wax Beans.* We know the Green Giant label guarantees these wax beans to be the finest obtainable . . . picked and packed at the very peak of freshness.

You'll never know how good wax beans can be until *you* have served *Green Giant Brand Wax Beans.* Let your family enjoy their distinctively different flavour and garden freshness soon. Get several cans . . . or a case . . . on your next shopping trip.

GREEN GIANT BRAND
CUT GOLDEN WAX BEANS

FINE FOODS OF CANADA LIMITED • TECUMSEH, ONTARIO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for every occasion — at EATON'S
EATON'S CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

ABOUT WOMEN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 39

■ Only woman Alderman on Edmonton's new Council is Mrs. T. H. Field, a Citizens' Committee Candidate. She's the first woman elected since 1945. Mrs. Field came to Edmonton 26 years ago from London, England, where she was Secretary of Chelsea Hospital for Women. This and the fact that her husband, the late Dr. Field, was a prominent surgeon, has led to a deep interest in welfare work. She is also a well-known clubwoman and talented pianist. One daughter is married and a son is at the University of Alberta.

■ Regina has two women aldermen now. ALD. MRS. C. W. PARKER still has one term of her office to run and last month MRS. J. L. RAWLINSON was elected to the 1952 Council. Mrs. Rawlinson has lived in Regina for 17 years and has held many executive positions on the local and provincial Council of Women (she's a life member of the Regina Local), Regina Art Centre Association, housing committee, Consumer Branch of the wartime prices and trade board.

Re-elected for a third term to the Regina collegiate board was MRS. MARGUERITE BEARE. Ontario-born but educated in the West, Mrs. Beare is a grad of both Universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta with postgrad work at University of Washington.

U.S.-born MRS. ALICE BOND was elected to the public school board. A grad of University of Chicago, she taught for ten years in Saskatchewan.

■ In Moose Jaw, Sask., MRS. A. RORISON was elected to the school board.

■ The Montreal Women's Club "Eliza Reid Memorial Scholarship" was won by PATRICIA GODDARD, now in first year at McGill.

■ And a new scholarship has come into being. In honor of HARRIET MEIKLEJOHN, former Superintendent of Women's College Hospital, Toronto, the Alumnae Association has founded a $300 scholarship, to be awarded for post-grad study.

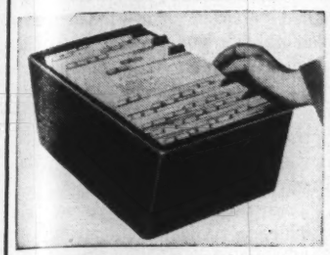
■ Graduation and a $100 scholarship came together for MARIE THERESE LEPAGE of Edmonton at a New Jersey school of nursing. Nurse LePage is at Rutgers U for further studies.

■ Elected Governor of District 2, Zonta International, was MRS. R. B. SHAW of Westmount, Que. A Past President of Montreal Zonta, Mrs. Shaw was the first Provincial Director of the Junior Red Cross of Quebec.

■ The horse shows are on again. And in Ottawa MRS. H. C. LINKLETTER won the lady's hunter jumping to take Lord Tweedsmuir Challenge Trophy.

■ It's a three-year term on the Dominion Council of Health for N. D. FIDLER, Director of Metropolitan School of Nursing, Windsor, Ont. The Council is composed of Deputy Ministers of Health of the ten provinces and five other persons representing labor, agriculture, medical research, English-speaking women and French-speaking women. Superintendent Fidler represents the English-speaking women.

the card that
★W-A-L-K-S



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LIGHTER SIDE

JUST THE NERVOUS TYPE

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT WAS sheer moral cowardice that had made her put herself under perpetual contract to Dr. Gilfoyle, Mrs. Amos thought, as she went up in the elevator. Nothing but Dr. Gilfoyle's inflexible will, periodically exercised, could drag her out like this to face the waiting drill. Or, even worse than the drill, the moment when he held her x-rays up to the light and tapped thoughtfully with the end of an instrument. "A slightly cloudy area here."

Dr. Gilfoyle and Miss Cameron the nurse were waiting for her when she stepped into the office. They smiled with the special smile of reassurance that they reserved for the nervous-patient type.

"Curious weather, isn't it?" Mrs. Amos said, in the voice that she reserved for Dr. Gilfoyle and Miss Cameron, the assured and careless voice of the intelligent woman who visits her dentist twice a year. She slipped into the waiting chair and her fingers tightened instantly on the arms. "Do you think it has anything to do with recent atomic explosions?"

"Well they say not," Dr. Gilfoyle said.

Miss Cameron came forward with a coverall and a cellophane bib and Mrs. Amos shivered a little as the cool fingers tied the tape of the bib firmly at the back of her neck. She stared out of the window.

"Whatever is the structure they've put up on that office building?" she asked brightly.

"Television tower I believe," Dr. Gilfoyle said, fitting a piece into the drill.

"As high as that!" Mrs. Amos said.

"Well it's a particularly low area here," he said, deftly tipping the chair backwards.

The tower was incredibly high, and so fragile that to Mrs. Amos, now half-horizontal and staring up and up, it seemed to sway visibly, remote in the windless sky. Yet someone must have climbed it, to attach those filigree wires. Mrs. Amos, who could hardly mount a step-ladder without a swooning sense of height, shut her eyes and shivered again. When she opened them, she saw that a workman had come out on the roof.

"Quite a lot of decay up under the gum," Dr. Gilfoyle said.

"Father in Heaven!" Mrs. Amos murmured in pure supplication. For now the workman had begun to climb the tower.

"You won't feel it," Dr. Golfoyle said, "the nerve is dead."

But it seemed to Mrs. Amos that every nerve in her body was now vividly alive. The workman moved confidently upward. She could see him quite plainly, planting one foot after another on the frail, interminable ladder. Presently he paused, hooked an arm in the rung above, and swinging sidewise, stared placidly about at the surrounding windows. The faintest miscalculation, she thought, and he would be lost. She felt all through her the sudden slip, the awful warning thud of nerves, and then the devouring ground rushing up. She drew a long, trembling breath, while Dr. Gilfoyle slipped a roll of absorbent cotton into her cheek and gently hooked a draining tube in her lower lip.

"I won't look," she thought, with a sudden surge of indignation. Just because someone chooses to dangle over the edge of nightmare you aren't compelled, simply because you are a woman of imagination, to join him in his idiocy. . . When she opened them again he had reached the top.

He hung there, diminished yet clear, in the bright afternoon light. She could see him quite plainly as he slung an arm about a supporting bar and reached into his pocket for cigarettes.

"Don't *do* that!" she cried, and was quite unaware that the warning came out grotesquely as "Ohh—oo—ah."

"Sorry," Dr. Gilfoyle said patiently, and murmured instructions to Miss Cameron.

Swaying between sky and earth, the workman bent and twisted to light his cigarette. Mrs. Amos closed her eyes again and kept them closed for a long time. When she opened them he had begun to descend. He came down lightly and briskly while she watched, hands gripping the chair-arms.

"Just don't bite on that for a couple of hours," Dr. Gilfoyle said. He removed the absorbent cotton and the draining tube, then picked up the x-rays and studied them thoughtfully against the light.

"There's a suspicious cloudiness right here," he said, tapping. "We'll have to watch it."

"Ah, thank God!" Mrs. Amos said softly. For the workman had finally swung off the ladder and was standing on the roof. He glanced about for a moment at all the surrounding windows, as though he expected a burst of applause, then he disappeared. Miss Cameron came forward and removed the coverall and the bib.

"You mean I'm finished!" Mrs. Amos cried, astounded.

"For the next six months," Dr. Gilfoyle said, with a smile that might have covered his relief as much as hers. "You see, it's never quite as bad as you expect it to be."

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PIONEERS TO POETRY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 35

tributions to the advancement of industrial engineering" is Torontonian RALPH PRESGRAVE, Vice-President of J. D. Woods and Gordon, consulting engineers. His contribution? He was a pioneer in time and motion study in industry. The Gilbreth medal is in honor of the late "Father" Gilbreth of the "Cheaper by the Dozen" family, well-known to book readers.

■ Another first Canadian win is that of Vancouver's JACKIE COWAN. He's the first Canadian ever to win one of soccer's most coveted honors—a Scottish League Cup medal. Cowan is now playing professional soccer in Scotland; used to play for UBC and Vancouver City.

■ And 23-year-old ALLAN (Nick) PERCIVAL brought honor to hometown Vancouver, too. He won the Imperial Oil Trophy as BC's most proficient advanced pilot. Present job: co-pilot with Canadian Pacific Airlines.

■ Vancouver believes in equality of sexes. At least they're willing to let women drive their buses and trolley coaches. The BC Electric is putting 27 of them through their paces. Chief instructor ERIC CAMP says the girls are good students.

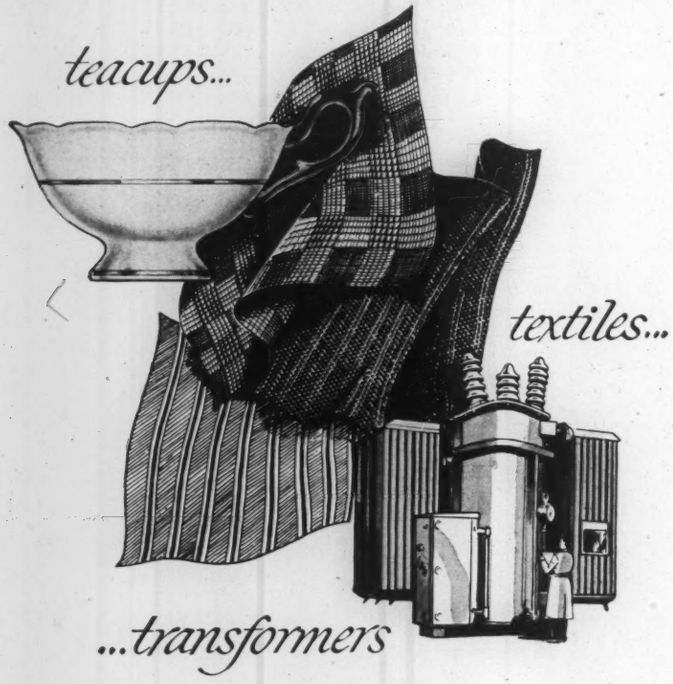
■ New President of the Manitoba Hotel Association is MERLE SPARROW of Norwood.

■ It's an annual rib-tickler is Canada's biggest campus musical. It's run by Purple Patches, a 400-student organization at University of Western Ontario, London. This year it was called "Galosh!" and ribbed the recent gambling scandal in U.S. intercollegiate sports. It played the usual eight nights in the Grand Theatre to the usual 10,000 satisfied customers. Script was by JOHN DICKINS, Journalism '52; music by DON REID, Economics '52.

Two other campus revues have produced professional talent. The "U.C. Follies" (University College, University of Toronto) started radio's WAYNE and SHUSTER off in high gear. McGill's "Red and White" gave ROY WOLVIN a chance to write music; later led to his tuneful songs in the Red Barn's (Lake Simcoe, Ont.) summer revues.

—McKittrick's

COMEDIANS Brian Thicke (l), Kirkland Lake, and Eddy Escaf, London, in "Galosh!"



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DESERTED FAMILIES: OUR SECRET SHAME

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

llington records a drop from top h of 85 in 1949, to 69 for last year. d for practically the same period, London and Middlesex Juvenile urt reports an increase from 43 54.

But is it only the men who desert? 's face it—women do too. Hailey-y, Ont., found that roughly 40 per t of their deserters were mothers. katchewan's Department of Social lfare and Rehabilitation checked 30 per cent. Forty-one deserting thers as against 37 fathers were erred to the Juvenile Court in pe Breton over the last five years. d the Children's Aid Society of katoon reports that last year in e desertions brought to their atten-n, four were wives.

AT ARE the primary causes of ertions? Both Judge Edgar Cham-ix, Social Welfare Court, Quebec y, and Magistrate W. F. Lane of County of Westmorland, NB, lay to excessive drinking. Saskatche-n's Social Welfare Department be-es 50 per cent of their cases are , directly or indirectly, to this. Excessive drinking also heads ny lists of contributing factors. ge H. R. Comeau of the Juvenile urt in Saint John, NB, also includes ging by the wife; extreme neglect wife of home and children; wife's sal to tolerate disloyalty of hus-d; incompatibility.

"We find," says Judge C. L. Aus-the Family Court, County of llington, Ont., "that the largest gle reason is the failure of many ple to 'grow up' emotionally, with consequence that many husbands fathers seek escape from the bur-of support by excessive use of hol." He also lists "marriages at early an age with too large a per-tage of 'must' unions due to the pending arrival of a child, along n the neglect of religion."

udge Donald W. McAdam of the enile Court of Cape Breton lists causes as:

. Frustration—high cost of liv-—income insufficient to meet de-nds — alcoholism — generally the lt but not always initial factor.

. Prevalent loose attitudes toward ctity of marriage. Immorality on band's or wife's part—higher-in-e brackets can get divorce, which ountenanced by society.

. Mismanagement and inefficiency part of wife—girls enter marriage repared as homemakers — con-ious bickering.

. Mental defective or neurotic ther.

. In-laws plus the other causes.

udge C. L. Boyd of Kingston's nily Court believes the different ons given for the actual break—ely by the man, nagging by the an, alcohol, debts, neglect of sework, interference by parents, ther woman—are only secondary es. "Lack of moral responsibility the real cause of most broken nes." And in a final summation he arks, "A more cynical explanation the casual way in which men and nen today break up their homes and ask the state to care for the children, would be to call it a problem inherent in the modern state. The woman who leaves her husband knows she can obtain employment and be economically independent. The man who deserts his family says the Government is already paying for the children, let it look after them entirely."

Do most deserting husbands get away with their casual flinging off of family responsibilities? In most cases, no. The biggest percentage of magistrates and Family Court judges report that most deserting husbands in their areas are located and made to contribute towards their family's support.

Many officials try to effect a reconciliation. Judge H. S. Mott of the Toronto Family Court has quite a reputation for ironing out difficulties.

A neat case of presenting statistics, reasons and results of desertions in the County of Norfolk, Ont., comes from Judge G. A. P. Brickenden. His Family Court has been in operation only six months. This is a thickly settled area with Simcoe as the County seat. During that time 54 cases of desertion came to his attention. Chief causes: Intoxication, 25; ill temper and abuse, 11; immorality, 5. Number of deserted fathers whose whereabouts unknown, 15.

Actually 15 unknown whereabouts out of 54 is not a bad score—although some magistrates report every deserting husband accounted for. And, of course, the files aren't closed.

Desertions are a recurring problem. We'll always have an irresponsible element among us. Why, then, do we spend public money on them?

It costs money for investigators and court proceedings. And some husbands defy the court ruling and skip off again. With them, the whole cycle of chase and capture is to be done over again.

AND WHAT about the jailed family-deserter? He isn't supporting his family and he's a public liability himself.

There are two good answers to the alternative of letting deserting husbands go scot free. First, if the husband isn't forced to pay something towards the support of his family, the whole burden falls on the taxpayer—either directly through provincial grants or indirectly through charity.

Fifteen husbands unaccounted for in Norfolk County, Ont., another 15 missing of 39 desertions in Victoria this year. They don't seem too overwhelming when you count them that way. But in terms of all the family and juvenile courts and the Children's Aid Societies (there are 53 in Ontario alone) well, you are helping to keep a lot of families for a lot of criminally irresponsible men.

The second reason for keeping up the hunt? In one word—threat. What would happen if every disgruntled husband knew he could leave home and live a carefree life forever after?

Unfortunately, the problem is not just one of dollar and cents—of policing the runaways. It's the heartbreak of homes broken and children neglected.

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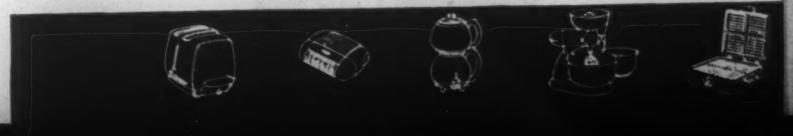

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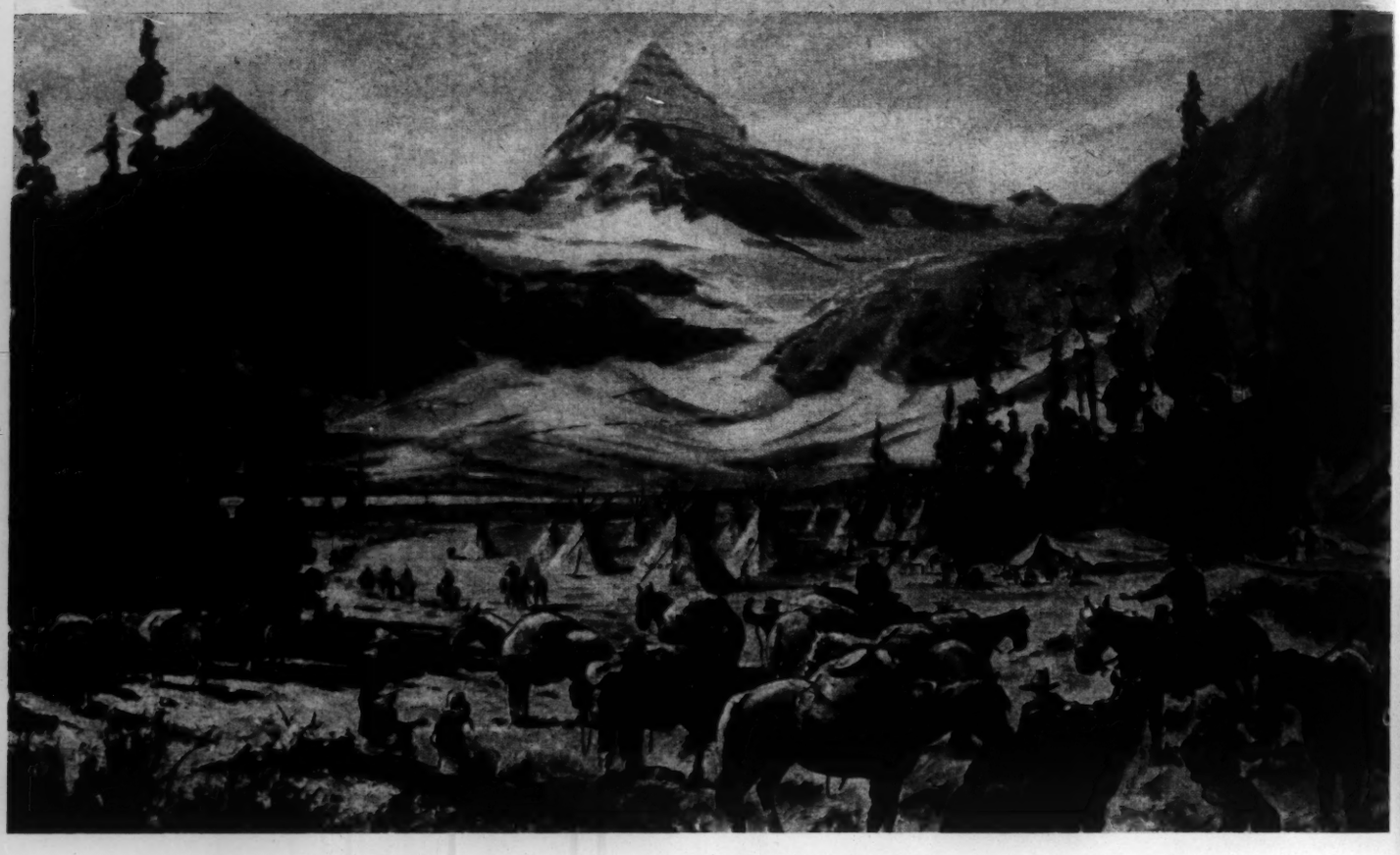

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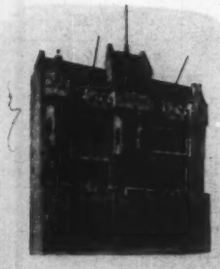

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